1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA			
2	CHARLESTON DIVISION			
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4				
5	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)			
6	Plaintiff,) Docket No. 9:22-658			
7	vs.) Charleston, SC			
8	RUSSELL LUCIUS LAFFITTE,) Volume VIII			
9	Defendant.)			
10) DATE: November 21, 2022			
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE RICHARD M. GERGEL UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, PRESIDING JURY TRIAL			
12				
13				
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THE COURT: Can I have counsel approach, please?
 1
              (Whereupon, a bench conference takes place off the
 2
    record.)
 3
              THE COURT: It's amazing how much better y'all look
 4
    with a little rest. We are waiting for a juror who has
 5
     transportation issues and she's on her way. So that's what's
 6
 7
    holding us up.
              Are you going to rest after the defendant?
 8
              MR. DANIEL: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.
              THE COURT: Is the Government calling rebuttal?
10
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: We are not. We do have one matter
11
    we would like to take up. We are just going to move to put
12
    him in breach of his proffer agreement officially in the
1.3
     record, but nothing else.
14
              THE COURT: I don't need to --
15
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: We just want it on the record.
16
                          That's fine. You want to do that now --
              THE COURT:
17
              MS. LIMEHOUSE:
                              Sure.
18
              THE COURT: -- while we've got a minute.
19
20
              MR. DANIEL: Judge, we have a matter we would like
    to right now -- there was a question at one of the
2.1
     debriefings, I believe it was. And the question was, did he
22
     claim his conservation (sic) fees on his income tax return,
23
    and the answer was, no, I did not, but I filed amended
2.4
     returns. And we don't think that's admissible because --
25
```

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THE COURT: You are saying conservation easement?
 1
              MR. DANIEL: Not a conservation -- conservator,
 2
 3
     conservator, Judge.
              THE COURT: He did not pay his taxes and then he --
 4
              MR. DANIEL: He subsequently has, but at the time he
 5
     did not.
 6
 7
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: During the September 6th bond
    hearing, he testified under oath that he did not pay taxes on
 8
     conservator or personal representative fees back in time.
     filed this issue in our trial brief. We intend to bring it
10
    out as evidence of motive --
11
              THE COURT: And has he already subsequently -- when
12
    did he pay amended returns?
1.3
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Well, he says back in 2021, after
14
     this all came back, that he went back and amended and paid
15
     taxes on his fees but that he didn't back in time.
16
              THE COURT: Which is 2013?
17
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Correct.
18
              THE COURT: I believe that's a fair game.
                                                         You can
19
    put it on the record. I think that's a fair issue on 404(b).
20
     You are going to put it on the record right now? How do you
2.1
    want to do it?
22
              MR. DANIEL: This is insufficient.
23
              THE COURT: Well, let's just do it. I just
24
     thought -- but I'm glad to do it. As I understand the issue,
25
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the defendant did not timely report his income on these
1
    various conservator fees, and that he did not do it until on
 2
    or about 2021, some of the fees earned in the early part of
 3
     2010. And I find that that is a potential issue under 404(b)
 4
    and that the Government is entitled to bring about -- to
 5
     raise that if it wishes as a bad act evidence.
 6
 7
              MR. DANIEL: Okay. And, Your Honor, we would --
              THE COURT: You take exception to it, I understand
 8
    that.
              MR. DANIEL: Not going to be -- it's not admissible
10
    under 404(b). But also, it's extraneous to this matter. And
11
     it intends -- appropriate value is greatly outweighed by the
12
    prejudicial effect.
1.3
              THE COURT: I think a 403 issue is that it directly
14
     involves the very issue here, which is his role as a
15
    conservator. So I disagree with that. But your exception is
16
    noted. Okay?
17
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Your Honor, we covered for -- moving
18
    to hold him in breach of his proffer agreement?
19
20
              THE COURT: You may do it now.
              (Whereupon, the bench conference ends.)
2.1
              THE COURT: Does the Government have a matter it
22
    wishes to bring before the Court?
23
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: We do, just one brief matter, Your
2.4
    Honor.
25
```

In light of the defendant's testimony on Friday, the 1 2 Government moves to hold him in breach of his proffer agreement. The Government believes there were numerous 3 misrepresentations that the defendant made to the Government 4 and the FBI back in February. But we think the most 5 straightforward example is his testimony on Friday that he 6 did not see Arthur Badger's disbursement sheet. 7 statement under oath is inconsistent with the statements he 8 gave to the FBI back in February, and is also inconsistent with his own sworn testimony from September 6th. So we move 10 to hold him in breach of his proffer agreement and intend to 11 use his statements made during that interview in February 12 against him. 1.3 THE COURT: Well, the matter is on the record. 14 doesn't require -- beyond taking note on the record, it 15 doesn't require any Court action on my part. Duly noted. 16 MS. LIMEHOUSE: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: And we are waiting for a juror. So with 18 that, we will be ready to proceed. 19

MR. AUSTIN: Your Honor, Judge, can I respond to the Government's comments about the breach? I'm not sure --

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THE COURT: Sure. You understand, it's not a decision for the Court to make. It's just the Government has asserted that. Yes.

MR. AUSTIN: I just want to point out that this has

been a topic that's been subject to a lot of discussions between defense counsel and the Government since the proffer, which took place in February 2022. And my understanding from the Government is that they were not moving forward with this based on some other discussions we had about the grand jury transcripts and the agent's notes from the proffer meeting back in February.

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We took issue with a number of statements in the 302 that was generated from that. And we thought this matter had been put to rest. In, I guess, September 8th, Ms. Limehouse e-mailed saying that they were not going to move forward with the breach. And so I think bringing this up in front of the jury only serves to make -- even if ultimately they don't move to find him in breach, it's just that's a bell that I don't think can be unrung.

THE COURT: Well, it's not a jury question of whether he's in breach or not.

MS. LIMEHOUSE: That's correct, Your Honor. And I will note that Mr. Austin, on his direct examination, brought out the fact in support of Mr. Laffitte that he had fully cooperated with the FBI and provided statements --

THE COURT: You opened the door. And the issue is not dead. When you go in and open the door, Mr. Austin, the Government is not foreclosed from considering that. You know, the real testimony here is this testimony. I mean,

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there are other issues about breach as well, but when you get
 1
     on the stand and you say something, and whether he is in
 2
     breach or not is -- you know, the Government is simply
 3
     asserting for the record. The Court does not require.
 4
                                                             The
     jury does not address it.
 5
              MR. AUSTIN: As long as the jury is not involved in
 6
     it --
 7
 8
              THE COURT: It's not on the verdict form or anything
     like that.
 9
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: That's correct, Your Honor.
                                                           I will
10
     note he asked Mr. Laffitte on direct, has the Government ever
11
     held you in brief of the proffer agreement --
12
              THE COURT: Everything is fair. And same applies to
1.3
     you, Ms. Limehouse, you get into something, you may open a
14
     door about issues that don't exist right now.
15
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: That's correct, Your Honor.
                                                            Thank
16
17
     you.
              THE COURT: Thank you.
18
              I would remind counsel that before we do closing
19
20
     argument, after any post-trial motions, I want the counsel to
     come and confirm the exhibits are accurate and complete
2.1
     there, that you go look at your exhibits, because that's
22
     what's going back to the jury room. So what I want you to do
23
2.4
     is come up and go through with Ms. Perry these exhibits.
     Have somebody on your team ready to do that, to make sure
25
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they are complete. Because I'm going to hold you to it.
 1
 2
     counting on y'all. Ms. Perry is very careful, but there are
     a lot of exhibits in this case. And if there's some issue, I
 3
     can then address it. Okay?
 4
              (Whereupon, the jury returns to open court at 9:31
 5
     a.m.)
 6
                         Please be seated. While I had the
 7
              THE COURT:
     observation last Monday, you look a lot more rested and you
 8
     look a lot more rested this Monday. You know, a lot of
     people think that lawyers sit over here and judges and it's
10
     just sort of a piece of cake, you just sit around and listen
11
     to people. But this takes a lot of work and concentration.
12
     And your brain bandwidth is just about exhausted by the end
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     of every day. So I want to thank you. I'm watching you.
14
     You folks are really paying attention. And the parties
15
     couldn't ask for any more than that.
16
              Mr. Laffitte, return to the witness stand for
17
     cross-examination.
18
                           CROSS-EXAMINATION
19
     BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:
20
              Mr. Laffitte, you testified that it was Alex's idea
2.1
     to take the loans from Hannah Plyler's conservatorship
22
     account; is that correct?
23
              That's correct.
         Α.
2.4
              But, in fact, you took the first loan for $225,000
25
         Q.
```

- 1 from Hannah's account, didn't you?
- 2 A. That is correct.
- Q. That was more than two months before Alex took any loans from Hannah's account; is that right?
- 5 A. Yes, ma'am.

11

14

- Q. You testified under oath back on September 6th of this year; is that right?
 - A. What would that have been?
- 9 Q. The bond hearing. You testified under oath at your 10 bond hearing; is that right?
 - A. I did testify at the bond hearing.
- Q. And at that time you testified that you did not remember why you needed that loan or how you spent it, right?
 - A. Yes, ma'am, but since then I've researched it and we went through it earlier from testimony.
- Q. And the jury has heard how you used that first loan to pay off other loans that you got at an independent bank at a much higher interest rate; is that right?
- 19 A. That is correct.
- Q. And after that first loan, you continued to take \$355,000 in loans from Hannah's account, didn't you?
- 22 A. No, ma'am.
- 23 Q. How much did you take in loans total?
- A. I took 255 -- 245,000 or 25,000, whatever the first loan was, the total may have been 355, but I didn't take the

first loan and then continue with another \$355,000 in loans.

- Q. So you took a total of \$355,000 in loans from Hannah's accounts, right?
- A. I am not exactly sure what the total amount was but I will go with that.
- Q. And you also testified back during your bond hearing that all the loans were timely paid back with interest, didn't you?
 - A. They were all paid back with interest, yes, ma'am.
- Q. Well, you testified on Friday that you didn't dispute the accuracy or the authentication of any of the documents the jury has seen during this trial, right?
- A. I'm not sure.

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- Q. And those include the records that Ms. Swinson testified extensively about, the jury has seen those records, didn't they?
 - A. Which records are we talking about now?
- Q. All the records of your loan repayments without interest that was due because of your backdating and late payments of those loans?
- A. All the interest was paid. Interest was done daily. So if interest is paid through the date of the check and if the date of the check was -- just make up a date, because I'm not sure, January 4th, you could continue to pay interest until it's paid off.

- Q. And you didn't deposit those checks until sometimes
 more than a year after those loans were due, right?
 - A. I'm not sure when I deposited them exactly, but I saw what y'all said, yes, ma'am.
 - Q. And you never paid Hannah a 5 percent late fee that she was owed under the promissory note that you drafted?
 - A. We did not pay any late fees, no, ma'am.
 - Q. And when it came time to pay Hannah back these loans, you didn't use any of your income to pay them back, did you?
 - A. No, ma'am, I did use my income.
- Q. You used the PR fee you got from Arthur Badger, right?
- 14 A. That is income.

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- Q. You didn't report that fee as income back in 2012, did you?
- A. No, ma'am, but I have since amended all my tax returns and that was income to me. And not only that, I also tried to pay the Arthur Badger fee. It's been paid back.

 And the other fee to Natasha Thomas and Hakeem Pinkney, I
- Q. You didn't report the \$35,000 fee as income on your tax returns until 2021, after all this conduct had gotten uncovered; is that right?
- 25 A. That is correct. I've amended several years' tax

tried to pay the bank back and they returned it.

1 returns.

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- Q. And you didn't pay taxes on the \$60,000 you took
 from Hakeem Pinkney either, did you?
 - A. Yes, ma'am. I did pay taxes in 2021 on it.
 - Q. You did not pay taxes on the fee from Hakeem Pinkney back in 2012, did you?
 - A. No, ma'am, I did not. I paid them in 2021 when I amended all of my tax returns.
 - Q. And you didn't pay taxes back in 2012 on the \$15,000 that you took from Natasha Thomas either, did you?
- A. No, ma'am. I paid taxes in 2021 when I amended my tax returns.
 - Q. It wasn't until you had been confronted by the FBI, by SLED, and by your bank that you went back and amended your tax returns to pay taxes on the income you took from these victims; is that right?
 - A. What's the question?
 - Q. It wasn't until after you had been confronted with the FBI and SLED and the bank that you amended your tax returns; is that right?
 - A. No, ma'am. I amended my tax returns after speaking with my accountant. And we made a decision. And I called him and I told him, I said, look, I did not claim all of this income. And it was roughly, to be exact, it was roughly \$45,000 and some change that I did not claim. And I said,

- 1 look, with everything going on, we need to redo my taxes.
- 2 And we went back and amended all of my tax returns.
- Q. So back when you owed Hannah on all those loans, you used that \$35,000 PR fee, right?
- 5 A. That's correct.
- Q. And you used the \$60,000 conservator fee from Hakeem Pinkney; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- 9 Q. And then you credited yourself what you said you 10 were owed in conservator fees from Hannah, right?
- 11 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And then you took a private loan from Johnnie
- 13 Parker?

- 14 A. That's correct.
- Q. And you are still paying on that loan to Johnnie
 Parker today?
- 17 A. I am.
- Q. Again, you testified that this was all Alex's idea.

 But more than two months after you took your first loan, you
- 20 extended Alex his first loan, right?
- A. Alex came to me and asked if he could do a loan.
- 22 went over to the probate judge's office and asked the probate
- 23 judge. Alex did not come back to get a loan for several
- 24 months. And then that -- during that time I did the first
- 25 loan.

- Q. And after that first loan to Alex, you proceeded to extend him over \$960,000 in loans from Hannah's account, total, over \$960,000 of unsecured loans that you gave Alex Murdaugh from Hannah's account; is that right?
- A. I am not exactly sure of the exact total, but we did many loans that were all unsecured and they were all paid back with interest.
- Q. And every time Alex was overdrafted on his accounts, wasn't he?
 - A. I don't know that.
- Q. You received a report every morning when Alex was in overdraft, didn't you?
- A. I did.

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- Q. And you would access his account records yourself and see that Alex was in overdraft and needed a deposit, didn't you?
- A. I would see the report. It's called nonsufficient or nonposted transactions every morning. And we would go through it. Shows all the branches. Yes, Alex was on there many, many times, as you've heard over and over and over.

 But I can't say for a fact that every time we did a loan Alex was overdrafted. I am not saying he wasn't, but I can't say for a fact that he was.
- Q. But you would access his accounts when he was in overdraft and transfer money from Hannah's conservatorship

account to cover that overdraft, didn't you?

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- A. Sometimes if we had talked and then he needed a loan, yes, ma'am, but not all the time. A lot of time it came from credit lines. A lot of time it came from his other checking account.
- Q. You were always in there trying to make his accounts right, weren't you?
 - A. I'm not sure what the question is there.
- Q. You were the one in Alex's accounts trying to make them right, weren't you?
 - A. What do you mean, make them right?
- Q. You said from credit lines from his other accounts, from Hannah's accounts, you were in there trying to manage Alex's accounts and keep them out of overdraft, right?
- A. I wouldn't say I tried to manage it. We were always watching overdrafts. Overdrafts to the banks are loans, unsecured loans, any way you look at it. And we always, you know, somebody is in overdraft, we would contact them and say, hey, we need a deposit. And he would either say, you know, get it from a credit line or transfer it from my other accounts or whatever.
- Q. Could we pull up Government's Exhibit 187, please.

 If you could just zoom in on the records. So this shows that on February the 12th of 2013, you were in Alex's accounts making an inquiry; is that right?

- A. That's what it looks like, yes, ma'am.
- Q. And then later you would transfer \$10,000 to that account; is that right?
- A. It was one minute later. It was all at the same time.
 - Q. Because you were in the account checking to see that he was in overdraft and transferring the money to make it right, weren't you?
- A. On February the 12th, 2013, I was, yes, ma'am.
 - Q. Go to the next page, please. If you could do the same thing, Ms. Rozsa. And, again, on March the 28th of 2014, you are in there checking Alex's accounts, and then you transferred \$75,000; isn't that right?
- A. That is correct.

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- Q. And we have records from every single time you loaned Alex money from Hannah's accounts showing the exact same thing? You dispute that these records are accurate and authentic as you testified on Friday?
- A. No, ma'am, I don't dispute it. I don't know unless
 I look at each one. I am not privy to these records. When I
 was at the bank I was, but not now.
 - Q. You saw these records during testimony, haven't you?
- A. Not every one for every loan, but I will take your word for it.
- Q. And none of the loans that you extended Alex were

- 1 | secured, were they?
- A. No, ma'am, they were all unsecured.
- Q. If we could pull up Government's Exhibit 190,

 please. For the next three years, you continue to loan Alex
- 5 unsecured loans to cover his overdraft from Hannah's account,
- 6 | didn't you?
- 7 A. I loaned him unsecured. He requested it, I would 8 loan it to him unsecured, yes, ma'am.
- Q. And as this chart shows, Government's Exhibit 190, when you would loan him money, he was in overdraft; is that
- 11 right?
- A. I didn't make this chart. I'm going to assume that it is correct. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Well, as you testified, the records are accurate and authentic; is that right?
- A. I'm going to assume it is correct, yes, ma'am.
- Q. We are going to talk about how Alex periodically paid these loans back. But first let's talk about the
- \$500,000 line of credit. So in 2015, Hannah was turning 18,
- 20 right?
- 21 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And you and Alex both had to pay your loans to
- 23 Hannah back, right?
- 24 A. That's correct.
- Q. And in February of 2015, Alex was in overdraft yet

- again, wasn't he? Pull up Government's Exhibit 161, February 2015 records. February 2015, Alex is \$85,000 in overdraft; is that right?
 - A. Yes, ma'am, on the 19th he was.
 - Q. And you know that he doesn't get paid until September. So there's no way he can pay Hannah back, right?
 - A. I don't have any idea. I know when he gets paid.

 He gets paid every other week just like everybody else.
 - Q. Not \$85,000, does he?
 - A. No, ma'am. But he gets his big bonus check in the last week of December, the 1st week of January, somewhere right in there, but he also could have been selling some property. I don't know what he's doing.
 - Q. In February of 2015, so that he could pay Hannah back, you extended him a line of credit for purpose of farming, didn't you?
- A. We did a line of credit. And it did have a purpose of farming, yes, ma'am.
- 19 Q. And you gave him an advance?
- 20 A. Uh-huh.

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- Q. Of \$284,787.52 knowing that those funds were not used for farming, didn't you?
- A. We did do an advance of 284,000 and some change to
 pay off the loan of Hannah Plyler. But did you do the
 research to see that all the other checks that caused the

overdraft and caused the -- what they were used for? 1 2 Q. The \$284,787.52 went to Hannah Plyler, didn't it? Yes, ma'am. 3 Α. Hannah Plyler has nothing to do with farming, does 4 Q. she? 5 But the money that he borrowed from Hannah, any of 6 7 that used for farming? Was the \$284,787.52 used for farming? 8 Ο. It was used to pay Hannah Plyler. That's right. If we could pull up Government's 10 Exhibit 57. And on February the 20th -- we've seen that he's 11 \$85,000 in overdraft on February 19th, right? And on 12 February 20th, you e-mail Alex and you say, these are the 1.3 loans outstanding. I have advanced \$284,787.52 from your 14 credit line to pay these off. She turns 18 and I am closing 15 the conservatorship account. Is that right? 16 That's correct. Α. 17 If we could pull up Government's Exhibit 201, page 18 40, please. And if you could just zoom on the lines 4 19 through 9. Your Honor, the Government moves to admit Exhibit 20 201. It's his testimony from the September 6th bond hearing. 2.1 THE COURT: Is there an objection? 22 MR. AUSTIN: Your Honor, we would object to entering 23

it into the record at this point. It's fine to use to

refresh his recollection but, no.

24

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THE COURT: It's not hearsay.
 1
                              That's correct. It's a statement of
              MS. LIMEHOUSE:
 2
 3
     a party opponent.
              THE COURT: By a party opponent. Overruled.
 4
                                                             What's
     the number?
 5
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Government's Exhibit 201.
 6
              THE COURT: Government's Exhibit 201 is admitted.
 7
              (Exhibit is received in evidence.)
 8
              If you would pull up page 40. When I asked you
     about this $500,000 line of credit, I asked, so you state
10
     that it's for farming even though you know he's going to
11
     spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay off loans to
12
     Hannah Plyler. And you responded, yes, ma'am. And I said,
1.3
     and you knew that when the loan was extended, and you said, I
14
     didn't know whether he was going to do that or not but I was
15
     assuming that, yes, I was.
16
              If we can go back to Government's Exhibit 57.
17
     did know that he was going to do it because you are the one
18
     who did it for him, didn't you?
19
              I did. But I didn't know on the 500,000 whether he
20
         Α.
     was going to use money for farming or exactly what he was
2.1
     going to do.
22
              You knew he was going to spend the $284,787.52
23
     because you spent that money for him?
2.4
```

I didn't spend the money for him. I transferred the

Α.

money to pay off the loan.

1.3

2.1

2.4

Q. That's right. If we could pull up the top portion, Alex's response. Alex responds to you three days later, February 23rd: Please hold off on this until I return and can meet with you. Hard to follow all this on my phone.

Alex is relying on you to figure out how much he owes on his loans and get those paid back, isn't he?

A. Yes, ma'am, because I'm the one that knows how much the payoffs are.

MS. LIMEHOUSE: If we could pull up Government's Exhibit 58, please.

BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:

Q. The following month, Alex e-mails you and says, I need to do whatever we have to do to activate my full credit line. I didn't quite understand what you were saying, but I took it that there was something else that needed to be done. I had not figured the payoff for Hannah and the other loan when I was planning. When we paid those, it took most of the partial line you activated. I need to do it fairly quickly too. There are two pieces of equipment I need for planting. Thanks. And I will call after I speak to Mark.

Alex didn't even know that you were going to use the farming line of credit to pay Hannah's loans back, did he?

- A. I have no idea what Alex knew.
- Q. According to this e-mail, Alex said, I had not

figured the payoff for Hannah and the other loan when I was planning, did he?

- A. According to the e-mail, but --
- Q. According to Exhibit 57, the prior e-mail, you notified him that you made that advance and used that to pay off Hannah's loans, didn't you?
 - A. I did notify him.

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- Q. Let's talk about how Alex paid these loans off periodically. Alex used settlement proceeds from Natasha Thomas, Hakeem Pinkney, and Arthur Badger to pay off these loans, didn't he?
- A. Not just them, but, yes, he did use them.
- Q. And you've testified that you negotiated every
 single one of these checks and money orders from the Badger,
 Pinckney and Thomas funds, didn't you?
- 16 A. I negotiated every one except the two to Bank of
 17 America. I did not touch those.
- Q. And the remaining checks you negotiated every single check; is that right?
 - A. To the best of my knowledge, that is correct, unknowingly that they were stolen.
 - Q. Let's talk about Hakeem Pinkney and Natasha Thomas.

 You spent a considerable amount of time on Friday reviewing
 the accounts and the records that you filed with the probate
 court regarding your management of Hannah and Alania's

- 1 conservatorship accounts, didn't you?
- 2 A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. You showed a lot of those records to the jury, didn't you?
- 5 A. Yes, ma'am, I guess.
- Q. And you testified how you meticulously tracked and managed those funds properly, didn't you?
 - A. I did track and manage them properly, yes, ma'am.
- 9 Q. You didn't do any of that for Hakeem Pinkney or 10 Natasha Thomas?
- 11 A. I never received any funds to track or manage.
- Q. You didn't manage any money for Hakeem Pinkney or Natasha Thomas, did you?
- 14 A. I never received any money to manage.
- Q. So you were appointed to serve as Hakeem and Natasha
 Thomas's conservator back in September 2010; is that right?
- 17 A. That's what the appointment says. I was appointed 18 to serve as their conservator, yes, ma'am.
- Q. According to that petition for Natasha Thomas, which you reviewed with the jury on Friday, there was an incorrect birth date for Ms. Thomas; is that right?
 - A. That is correct.
- 23 Q. And you signed that petition, right?
- 24 A. Absolutely did.
- 25 Q. And you verified on that petition that her

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birthday -- her birth, excuse me, her age was 15; is that
right?
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- A. Yes, ma'am. We went through this at the bond hearing. And I told you I had not checked his driver's license or ID, and I did not fill out that form. That was filled out by our attorneys, Alex Murdaugh and PMPED. But I did sign the verification.
 - Q. According to that petition, Natasha was 15, correct?
- A. According to the petition.

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- Q. Two months after you signed the documents verifying that she was 15 years old, you gave her a loan, didn't you?
- A. Yes, ma'am, we did a lawyer loan, I believe, for her.
- Q. And at the time, she was 18 years old, wasn't she?
- 15 A. She had to have been to get a loan.
- 16 Q. That's right. In your own words, you can't enter
 17 into a contract unless you are 18?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- Q. And Ms. Thomas signed those loan documents herself, didn't she?
- 21 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. She didn't need a conservator, did she? She was over 18 years old?
- A. Not at that time, she did not.
- Q. That's right. You testified on Friday that you did

not know that Hakeem Pinkney died? 1 2 No, I knew he died. I don't know the date that he died. 3 But you knew he died? 4 Ο. Α. Yes, ma'am. 5 Let's pull up Government's Exhibit 111. You heard 6 7 Ms. Thomas testify that Hakeem passed away October 11th, 2011; is that right? 8 That's correct. Α. And on that day, you received an e-mail from Alex, 10 subject line: Pinckney, please call me, 911; didn't you? 11 Yes, ma'am, that's what it shows. Α. 12 But the settlement and the release were not actually Ο. 1.3 signed until November of that year; is that right? 14 Α. I'm not sure. 15 Pull up Government's Exhibit 213, the last page, Q. 16 please. 17 I signed it 8th day of November. 18 Α. Q. 8th day of November. So almost a month after Hakeem 19 died, you signed a release on his behalf as his conservator? 20 And I guess we should have signed as a PR. 2.1 You weren't the PR for Hakeem Pinkney. You were the 22 conservator? 23

A. I understand that, but it should have changed over to PR.

- Hakeem Pinkney was dead, wasn't he? Q. 1
- Α. He was. 2
- And he didn't need a conservator, did he? 3 Q.
- Α. No, ma'am.
- Q. You signed the release on Natasha Thomas's behalf on 5 November the 7th, 2011; is that right? 6
 - Α. I'm going to assume that's correct.
- At the time Natasha was 19 years old and she didn't 8 need a conservator, did she?
- No, ma'am. Α. 10

- Ο. Let's look at those disbursement sheets. If you 11 could pull up Government's Exhibit 20 and 22. These are your 12 signatures on both Natasha Thomas and Hakeem Pinkney's 1.3 disbursement sheets, right? 14
- 15 Α. That is correct.
- And they are not dated, are they? 16 Q.
- Α. No, ma'am. 17
- But you, as their conservator, had a duty to protect 18 Q. your funds -- their funds, didn't you? 19
- When I received them, absolutely, yes, ma'am. 20 Α.
- If we could go to the first page, side-by-side, 2.1 Q. And those disbursement sheets that you signed 22 indicated that Natasha Thomas to Palmetto State would be 23 getting \$325,000, and that Hakeem -- excuse me, Palmetto 2.4 State Bank would be getting \$309,581.46; is that right?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And these disbursement sheets that you signed also show that you were going to be getting \$15,000 in a conservator fee from Natasha and \$60,000 in a conservator fee from Hakeem; is that right?
- A. That is correct. When these disbursement sheets would come over from the attorney, they would be flipped over just like we talked about Friday, about how they would just have it marked where you sign. I should have looked at them closer. I didn't. And that was my mistake.
- Q. You are getting paid \$75,000 to protect these funds, aren't you?
- A. I was, yes, ma'am, but I never received any funds to protect.
 - Q. Let's talk about those funds. If you could pull up 20 and 32 side-by-side, please. December 20th, 2011, \$325,000 check to Palmetto State Bank that indicates it's settlement proceeds for Natasha Thomas, corresponds exactly to the amount on Ms. Thomas's disbursement sheet that you signed; isn't that right?
 - A. It does. But Palmetto State Bank was not the conservator. If those checks would have been made to Russell Laffitte as conservator, those funds would have been sitting in that bank to this day or whenever she wanted the money.
 - Q. If you could do a side-by-side with Government's

- Exhibit 22 and 34. And, again, December 20th, 2011, Palmetto State Bank check, settlement proceeds for Hakeem Pinkney, corresponding to the exact same amount on his disbursement sheet; is that right?
- A. That is correct. And just like I said before,

 Palmetto State Bank was not the conservator. That is how Mr.

 Murdaugh, I believe, would start the thefts, because he knew

 if a check came in, Palmetto State Bank would not have paid

 as much attention. But if it came in as Russell Laffitte as

 conservator, the funds would have been sitting in an account.
- Q. We will talk about how those checks were drafted in a minute. But let's go to December 20th, the date of both of these checks, Exhibit 48. On that day, Alex e-mails you and says, can you call me, doesn't he?
 - A. It looks like it, yes, ma'am.
- Q. And the following day, Alex gives you those two checks for 309,000 and some change and \$325,000 and change and you issue money orders at his direction for people totaling unrelated to Hakeem Pinkney and Natasha Thomas, don't you?
 - A. I do.

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Q. If we could pull up Government's Exhibit 35 -excuse me, 30. 29. No, you were right, 35. So those money
orders you issue all on the same day, December 21st, the day
after he asks you to call him, \$10,000 to Margaret Murdaugh;

is that right? 1 2 Α. That's correct. Next one, please. \$9,500 to cash; is that right? 3 Q. Yes, ma'am. 4 Α. That's just a little under the reporting requirement 5 Q. of \$10,000, isn't it? 6 Yes, ma'am. 7 Α. Next one, please. Over \$1,000 to Murdaugh Charters. 8 Next one, please. \$100,000 to your father, Charlie Laffitte. Next one, please. This is the \$100,000 check that you signed 10 to your father from Hakeem Pinkney and Natasha Thomas 11 settlement funds, isn't it? 12 Yes, ma'am, it is the \$100,000 check; however, I did 1.3 not know it was Hakeem Pinkney and Natasha Thomas's 14 settlement fund. 15 You also negotiated thousands of dollars in funds to Q. 16 pay off Alex's unsecured loans from Hannah Plyler, didn't 17 you? 18 Yes, ma'am. And same thing, I did not know they 19 were stolen funds. 20 You were the CEO of the Palmetto State Bank before 2.1 you were fired; is that right? 22 That's correct. Α. 23 And you signed disbursement sheets showing that 24

\$634,000 was going to be coming to the Palmetto State Bank?

- A. I was not CEO back then. But I did sign the disbursement sheets that, absolutely. I wish I had seen it, but I didn't. And I did not recognize those were stolen funds, because that's why I turned in zeros on both of the conservatorships to the probate judge because we had not received any funds to the probate.
- Q. You had a duty to protect Hakeem Pinkney and Natasha Thomas's funds, didn't you?
 - A. I did.

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- Q. Let's talk about what was going on with Alex's finances in November and December of 2011 when you negotiated \$634,000 in money orders for him. So Government's Exhibit 45, please. In early November, you e-mailed Alex explaining how you were going to charge off 0 United and Red Beard to comply with the FDIC, but that they had to be renewed; is that right, and he was going to have to pay the loan renewal?
- A. We needed to get it renewed so we could set it up on a payment plan. We were setting it up on, as it says, amortization three-year balloon.
- Q. Y'all commonly referred to these properties as Berkeley County properties, didn't you?
 - A. I referred to them as Red Beard and O United.
- Q. Let's go to Government's Exhibit 46, Please. Two weeks later, on November 14th, Alex e-mails you and says, when can you meet with me to talk about the Berkeley prop

1 loans; is that right?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. Exhibit 47, please. And on December the 9th, you e-mail him and say, are your partners coming up with the money for the renewal? I need to do it before the end of the year.

And Alex responds on December 12th, no, but I will pay it. When we talk, I will remind you what we discussed.

9 So this is December 12th, eight days before the 10 Pinckney and Thomas checks are dated; is that right?

- A. I think -- was the date 20th or 21st? But very close to the same day, yes, ma'am.
- Q. Exhibit 48 again, please. And on December 20th, as the jury has seen, Alex e-mails you and asks you to call him, doesn't he?
 - A. He did.
 - Q. If you could pull up 32 and 34 side-by-side. And as the jury has seen with these checks, the same day of that, can you call me, e-mail -- those checks are drafted to Palmetto State Bank; is that right?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. If you could pull up Government's Exhibit 36. And the following day, you negotiated every single one of those money orders, didn't you?
- 25 A. I did.

- Q. He comes to the bank with over \$634,000, owing the bank hundreds of thousands of dollars, and you send them this way rather than pay the bank off, didn't you?
 - A. I'm a little confused.

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- Q. When Alex comes to the bank with over \$634,000, you do all this with that money, rather than pay off all the banks and loans, didn't you?
- A. I did as my customer directed. He was an authorized signer on that check. He was authorized to be able to direct how this money is spent, made to Palmetto State Bank, which was properly written. I wish I had recognized that they were stolen funds. I did these as the customer directed and -- yes, ma'am.
 - Q. Alex had been banking at Palmetto State Bank for decades as you testified, is that right?
 - A. I believe since 1987, yes, ma'am.
- Q. And the other partners at the law firm had also been banking at the bank for decades; isn't that right?
- 19 A. That's correct.
- Q. And as you've testified, community banking, know your customer, right?
- 22 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. They all got paid at the end of the year, right?

 The partners all get paid at the end of the year?
- A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. Alex comes in in December with \$634,000 in checks, and you know it's not his bonus checks, don't you?
 - A. Ma'am, when he comes in, I don't sit there and study each and every one of these checks. I looked that they were made out to Palmetto State Bank. If he's running money orders or if he's paying a loan that's made to Palmetto State Bank -- and, you know, I didn't recognize that they were stolen funds.
 - Q. You knew it wasn't his bonus checks, though, didn't you?
 - A. I didn't say it ever was his bonus check. I mean, he could have sold property. He could have borrowed money from the law firm. He could have done numerous things to get money.
 - Q. That check was drawn on Palmetto State Bank's -- excuse me, the law firm's client trust account, wasn't it?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. If we could pull up Government's Exhibit 49, please. Six days after you negotiated all these money orders, you e-mail him: When are you going to do Red Beard and 0 United? And he responds, as soon as we get our bonus checks. Is that right?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. If we could pull up Government's Exhibit 49A. And on December 30th, he finally comes into the bank to pay off

all the loans that he owes you; is that right?

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- A. I'm not sure what day he came in.
- Q. If we could pull up Government's Exhibit 161, the 2011 records. So on December 30th, Alex comes in with his bonus check and he pays off 0 United, and Red Beard, the Edisto loan, the house loan, his house in Littleton. He negotiates his bonus check to pay off all the bank's loans, is that right?
 - A. That's what it looks like, yes, ma'am.
 - Q. So after you issued all of the money orders from the \$634,000 from the checks, you file documents with the probate court indicating that there were no funds in the conservatorship account, didn't you?
 - A. That's right. I never received any funds for the conservatorship accounts.
 - Q. You received checks totaling the exact same amount from those disbursement sheets, didn't you?
 - A. I did receive those checks. And at the -- what do you call it? -- at the direction of my attorney, which I did not recognize those checks for what they were, and at the direction of my attorney, I cut them into other things.
 - Q. At the direction of your attorney?
- A. Yes, ma'am. He was the attorney for the clients so, yes, ma'am.
- Q. If you didn't know that the funds belonged to

Natasha Thomas and Hakeem Pinkney --

A. That's correct.

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- Q. -- then how were you relying on him as their attorney at the time?
- A. I didn't say I was relying on him as their attorney at the time. I'm relying on what I learned now and what I've learned over the last year going through this research and everything else. I mean, we could go through this until next year and I'm still not going to know that those were their funds.
- Q. You just testified that when your attorney came in, you relied on him to negotiate those checks?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Because as their conservator, he was your attorney, that was your testimony; is that right?
 - A. I relied on him to negotiate those checks. He told me, I need -- here are these two checks, I need this, this, this, and I did that, yes, ma'am.
 - Q. You can't be relying on him as the conservator unless you know that those funds belonged to Natasha Thomas and Hakeem Pinkney; isn't that right?
 - A. Well, I guess I misspoke. I'm sorry. I was not relying on him as my attorney. I was relying on him as an attorney for PMPED, who I've known for decades, actually, my whole life, we've done numerous business transactions with,

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loaned millions of dollars, and when he brought in $634,000
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     worth of checks, I didn't recognize them --
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              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Your Honor, can you, please,
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     instruct the witness to answer the question.
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              THE COURT: Ask him the next question.
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     BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:
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         Ο.
              The same filings that you filed with the probate
     court stating that there were no funds in the conservatorship
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     accounts, you requested that the court discharge you from
     your duties as their conservator, didn't you?
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              That's correct, because there was no money in the
         Α.
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     conservator accounts.
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              Let's talk about that $25,000 that Natasha Thomas
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     was supposed to receive from that second disbursement sheet.
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     If we could pull up Government's Exhibit 198 at slide 9,
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     please. Alex presented you with a check for $25,245.08; is
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     that correct?
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              That's correct.
         Α.
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              On August 29th, you split up this check into a
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         Q.
     $16,245.08 money order, and you allowed Alex to cash out
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     $9,000; isn't that right?
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              Yes, ma'am.
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              And then he comes back to you the next day with that
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         Q.
     $16,000, money order, and you break it up for him to a
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     $7,245.08 money order and $9,000 cash back; isn't that right?
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- A. I signed the money order. That's correct, yes, ma'am.
 - Q. As you have admitted under oath on September 6th, this is structuring, isn't it?
 - A. That is correct.

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- Q. If we could pull up Government's Exhibit 214. If you could zoom in on the middle two, please. You just testified that because the Pinckney/Thomas checks were made out to Palmetto State Bank, you had no idea that those funds belonged to Hakeem Pinkney and Natasha Thomas; isn't that right?
- 12 A. That is absolutely correct.
 - Q. That's exactly how your fee checks were drafted?
 - A. That is exactly right. And these checks would be delivered by a runner in an envelope and say, here are your conservator fees. So I knew they were my conservator fees because that's what they told me.
 - Q. The memo lines on those checks show that they are your conservator fee for Natasha Thomas and your conservator fee for Hakeem Pinkney, don't they?
 - A. Yes, ma'am, it does.
 - Q. In the exact same way that Hakeem Pinkney and Natasha Thomas's settlement proceeds were negotiated?
- A. The difference is, I was expecting these two checks
 because I was told that's what I was getting paid. They hand

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delivered them over to me, the runner or Alex, and they said,
here's your conservator checks. So I knew that's what the
check was versus the $634,000.
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- Q. And you turned the \$60,000 around and used it to pay off your loans from Hannah Plyler; is that right?
- A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. Hakeem is dead at this time, isn't he?
- 8 A. That's correct, I believe.
 - Q. Natasha Thomas is 19 years old?
- 10 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 11 Q. They don't need a conservator, do they?
- 12 A. They do not at this point in time, no, ma'am.
 - Q. And they don't need to pay you \$75,000, do they?
- A. They would have paid me that because that was done through the circuit court. So, I mean, that was already settled at that point.
 - Q. And they didn't need a conservator?
- A. No, ma'am, they did not need a conservator in January.
 - Q. Let's talk about Mr. Badger.
- 21 MS. LIMEHOUSE: The Government moves to admit
 22 Exhibit 199, Your Honor. It's sworn testimony from the
 23 defendant during a deposition in February of 2022.
- 24 THE COURT: Is there an objection?
- MR. AUSTIN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Very good. Defendant's Exhibit 199 is admitted without objection.

(Government's Exhibit 199 is received in evidence.)

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Q. You can make 51 large, please. You were asked during that deposition: And for whom have you served as a personal representative?

And you stated: I was the PR for Donna Badger.

And you were asked: What did you do in that role?

And your response was: Really didn't do a whole

Let's pull up -- let's talk about Arthur Badger's disbursement sheet. You testified on Friday that you never saw Arthur Badger's disbursement sheet.

- A. I know I saw Arthur Badger's disbursement sheet when we were doing research. Other than that, I don't know when I saw that thing. I didn't sign it.
- Q. Government's Exhibit 201, please, page 55. You testified under oath on September 6th that you did see Arthur Badger's disbursement sheet, didn't you? I asked whether you had a duty to protect her funds. And you said: I had a duty to protect her. And I said: And those funds, correct? And you said: I never received the funds.
 - A. That's correct, I never received the funds.
- O. And then I said: You saw the disbursement sheet

- that you were supposed to receive 1.325 million to manage a structure per the client's request. And you said that's correct?
 - A. That is correct. I saw it during -- when we were doing research and everywhere else.
 - Q. You testified --
 - A. I did.

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- Q. -- on November 6th that you saw the disbursement sheet. And the statement under oath on September 6th was consistent with what you told the FBI back in February, wasn't it?
- A. I have no idea. But I am not saying I didn't see
 the disbursement sheet. I'm just saying I'm not sure when I
 saw the disbursement sheet. We have seen so many records.

 It's all about when -- you know, whether we remembered or we
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: Your Honor, please instruct him to answer the question.
- 19 MR. AUSTIN: Let him finish his answers.
- THE COURT: Ask your next question. Be responsive.
- 21 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:
- Q. You told the FBI back in February that you saw
 Arthur Badger's disbursement sheet at the time the settlement
 was reached, didn't you?
- 25 A. I don't recall that.

learned it, I'm not sure.

- 1 Q. Let's pull up Government's Exhibit 23, please, page
- 2 2. You just testified that you did not sign Arthur Badger's disbursement sheet; is that right?
 - A. This one I definitely didn't. I don't recall signing it. I mean, if I did, I have no idea when I would have or why I would because I was not a PR for Arthur Badger.
 - Q. Arthur signs that disbursement sheet on November 12th, 2012; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. If we could do a side-by-side with that page and Government's Exhibit 27, please. On that same day, November the 19th, 2012, Alex notifies his paralegal that he has a short meeting at the bank. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, ma'am, I do.
- Q. If we could pull up Government's Exhibit 119. The next day, November 20th, you receive your \$35,000 personal representative fee from Arthur Badger; isn't that right?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. If you could go back to the first page of
 Government's Exhibit 23, please. And that's the \$35,000 that
 was indicated on Arthur Badger's disbursement sheet, wasn't
 it?
- A. That is correct. And that was in the wrong place.

 It should have been on Donna's. I'm not sure why it was on

 Arthur Badger's.

- Q. You get that check one day after Arthur signed his disbursement sheet, didn't you?
 - A. Yes, ma'am, it looks like that way.
 - Q. On the following day, November 21st, you turned that \$35,000 check around and you use it to pay off Hannah Plyler, didn't you?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. Let's pull up Government's Exhibit 37 and 38 side-by-side, please. The jury has seen these e-mails many times. In February of 2013, Alex e-mails you and asks that you e-mail him and get the check dated 11/19/2012 for 1.325 million to be re-cut as listed above; is that right?
- 13 A. That's correct.
 - Q. And that's the exact same amount that was going to Palmetto State Bank according to the disbursement sheet, isn't it?
- A. Yes, ma'am, now we do know that.
- 18 Q. And then you do the math for Alex, don't you?
- 19 A. I do.
- Q. You didn't ask him any questions about this check, did you?
- A. I didn't know what it was. You know, he asked me to e-mail him, I e-mailed him. I mean, he needed the 151.
- 24 | There was no way he could get that, so I e-mailed it to him.
- Q. In a separate e-mail chain, didn't you?

- A. I don't know why it was in a separate e-mail chain.
- I can type just as fast as I can write, so I just clicked

 e-mail and typed it out to him.
 - Q. Rather than press "reply", you send a new e-mail chain to Alex, didn't you?
 - A. I did. I mean, it's obvious.
 - Q. You didn't even call your sister-in-law, who is the accountant at the law firm, to ask anything about these checks, did you?
- 10 A. Why would I?

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- Q. If you didn't know what the check was for, you didn't ask Alex and you didn't ask anybody else about this check, did you?
 - A. I don't know what he's got going on. I mean, if you start calling and questioning every check or every odd request that you get in the bank, you would be doing that all day. But in hindsight, I wish I had.
- Q. You testified on Friday that you fully cooperated with law enforcement, didn't you?
- 20 A. I have cooperated.
- 21 Q. And that you've provided thousands of documents --
- 22 A. I have.
- Q. -- to law enforcement?
- 24 A. I have provided boxes and boxes of documents.
- Q. And one of the documents that you showed the jury

- 1 talking about your cooperation is this first e-mail, right?
- 2 A. That is correct. This is not the one that I provided, though. Mine has writing on it.
 - Q. That's right, yours has notes, right?
- 5 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. You didn't provide this e-mail in a separate chain to law enforcement, did you?
 - A. That one, no idea. I'm going to assume I did not.
- 9 Q. The jury has seen dozens of e-mails between you and 10 Alex Murdaugh, haven't they?
- 11 A. Yes, ma'am, they have.
- 12 Q. These e-mails were not on the bank's servers, were 13 they?
- A. I have no idea how you get something on a server or off a server. That's --
- Q. We got all these e-mails from the law firm, not from you, didn't we?
- A. You would have to ask Mark Altman that testified earlier. Ma'am, I don't know a thing about computers hardly.
 - Q. So two days after you sent him this separate e-mail that he forwards to law firm staff asking that the Badger checks be re-cut, Alex comes to you with over \$600,000 in checks, doesn't he?
- A. I'm not sure exactly the dollar amount but he came
 in with a bunch of checks, yes, ma'am.

- Q. If we could pull up Government's Exhibit 29, please. This first check dated February 8th of 2013, totaling \$388,687.50 drafted to the Palmetto State Bank with Arthur Badger in the memo line, you negotiated that check to a partner at the law firm, Johnnie Parker; isn't that right?
 - A. I did as my customer requested, yes, ma'am.
- Q. If we could go to the next page, please. And the next check, two days after your e-mail, February 8th, 2013, \$151,726.05, memo line, Arthur Badger, Palmetto State Bank.

 Next page, please. You turn that check around and you use it to pay off Alex's unsecured loans from Hannah Plyler; isn't that right?
 - A. I did as the customer requested.
- Q. Third check he delivered to you on February 8th, 2013, Palmetto State Bank, memo line Arthur Badger, \$75,000, you turned around and negotiated to his father, Randolph Murdaugh; isn't that right?
- A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. And later that year, he comes to you with more checks from that original \$1.325 million; isn't that right?
- A. That is correct, now that we've done the research, but I would have had no way of ever realizing it back then.
- Q. You negotiated every single one of those checks exactly how he told you to, didn't you?
- A. The ones that were made to Palmetto State Bank, I

absolute did, unbeknownst to me that they were stolen funds, but I did not touch those two checks to Bank of America.

Q. If we could pull up Government's Exhibit 50, please. October 22nd, 2013, you e-mail Alex and you say: Need a deposit, thought you were coming in yesterday. Alex responds: Sorry, I forgot. Can you make a loan from Hannah and I will pay it as we discussed.

Isn't that right?

- A. Yes, ma'am, that's what it says.
- Q. And then on October 23rd, you respond in the same e-mail chain and say: I transferred \$70,000 this morning.

12 Isn't that right?

13 A. Yes, ma'am.

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Q. And then Alex responds and says: I will come by at some point this week. Out of town today and in the morning, so it will be tomorrow or after Friday.

Isn't that right?

- A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. If you could pull up Government's Exhibit 29, pages 8 and 9 side-by-side. Five days after you extended that \$70,000 loan on October the 23rd, you turn around money that says it belongs to the estate of Donna Badger to pay off Alex's loans to Hannah Plyler, didn't you?
- A. Mr. Murdaugh brought in a check made to Palmetto

 State Bank and wanted it to pay off that loan, so, yes,

1 | ma'am, I did do that.

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- Q. You testified that you never saw the memo lines on these checks, so that you don't know where the money was coming from; is that right?
- A. That's correct. If -- even if I saw them, I would not have paid attention. Memo lines are for the writer of the check, not for the receiver.
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: If you could pull up Government's

 Exhibit 29, pages 10 and 11 side-by-side -- excuse me. Do 11

 and 12.
- 11 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:
- Q. Not only do the memo lines say the money belongs to
 the estate of Donna Badger but the deposit slips say Donna
 Badger as well, don't they?
 - A. It does. And that is not my handwriting.
 - Q. But you negotiated every single one of these transactions according to your sworn testimony, didn't you?
 - A. I wrote that right here. I wrote "for deposit only," and I would have put it with -- handed it to a teller, and what they wrote, they wrote. All of this is not my handwriting.
 - Q. So the teller looks at the memo line to determine whose money that belongs to?
- A. But when she put it in the system, it would have showed Alex Murdaugh. So I'm not sure why it was written

- Donna Badger. I didn't know it was Donna Badger's. Really and truly, it wasn't Donna Badger's, it was Arthur Badger's money. And I thought that was part of the discrepancies of how Alex was so screwy with doing things. And that's why I
- Q. You wrote this --

never realized it.

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- A. That's correct.
 - Q. -- on the back, "for deposit only," and then the corresponding deposit slip states it's for Donna Badger; is that right?
- 11 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. If you could pull up same Exhibit 18. You wrote
 Alex's account number, didn't you?
- 14 A. I don't think so.
- Q. So your testimony is that you wrote this but not this?
- A. That -- possibly, but this and this and this are not
 my handwriting. I am not going to say whether that is or
 not. I am not 100 percent sure, but I know this is my
 handwriting.
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: If you could pull up 18 and 19 side-by-side, please. It's the same e-mail. Sorry. 20.
- 23 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:
- Q. Another check dated September 13th, 2013, totaling \$33,789.83, memo line indicates it's for the estate of Donna

- 1 Badger. You wrote, "for deposit only" with Alex's account
- 2 | number, didn't you?
- 3 A. That is correct.
- Q. And the deposit slip also says the money belongs to Donna Badger, doesn't it?
- 6 A. It does.
- 7 Q. If we could pull up Government's Exhibit --
- 8 A. But once again, that is not my handwriting on the 9 deposit slip.
- 10 Q. -- 32, please. You also negotiated a wire transfer to Southern Crane; is that right?
- 12 A. That is correct. The customer asked me to transfer the money.
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: If we could do 51 side-by-side with page 10.
- 16 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:
- Q. So, Alex e-mails you on Monday, October 28th, 2013,
- and says: RL, this is where forty-nine five goes. I will
- 19 pick up the difference. Don't put it in an account.
- 20 Isn't that right?
- 21 A. He did. I'm assuming he sent this -- assume he sent
- 22 a check over with one of those runners or something.
- Q. You don't know that?
- 24 A. No, I do not.
- Q. And the next day, October 29th, you negotiate a wire

- for \$49,500 to Southern Crane; isn't that right?
- 2 A. That's correct.

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- Q. And then the remaining little over \$1,000 you give
 Alex, because he says he will pick up the difference; isn't
 that right?
 - A. That is absolutely correct.
 - Q. And you continued to negotiate hundreds of thousands of dollars from these funds however Alex tells you to, don't you?
- A. \$1,172,000 worth of them. That's why I did the \$680,000 agreement with the law firm.
 - Q. And that included paying off hundreds of thousands of dollars in unsecured loans that you had extended Alex from Hannah's conservatorship account; isn't that right?
- A. Yes, ma'am, as the customer requested, I did.
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: If you could do Exhibit 119 side-by-side with 29, page 1, please.
- 18 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:
 - Q. Your \$35,000 fee check drafted to the Palmetto State
 Bank, memo line Arthur Badger personal representative fee,
 was drafted in the exact same way as all the checks stolen
 from Arthur Badger, wasn't it?
 - A. Yes, ma'am, it was.
- Q. Let's move to the \$750,000 loan. So in the summer of 2021, as the jury has heard, Alex's wife and son were

brutally murdered; isn't that right?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. As you told law enforcement back in February of this year, you did not believe that Murdaugh was financially responsible, and that you thought he may have a gambling problem based on his financial habits; isn't that right?
- A. You asked what we thought he did with the money. I told them only thing I could think of is he gambled.
- Q. You thought that he had a gambling problem; isn't that right?
- A. You asked what I thought where the money could be
 and that's what I thought, that that's the only thing I could
 figure of where he could spend the amount of money that he
 had stolen. And we are not talking about -- almost \$2
 million --
 - MS. LIMEHOUSE: Your Honor, can you direct the witness to answer the question?
- 18 THE COURT: You can answer the question.
- 19 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:
- Q. So in the summer of 2021, Alex comes to you, his wife and son brutally murdered, and he's maxed out on his million dollar line of credit, isn't he?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And he's maxed out on a \$600,000 line of credit that he had with his father, isn't he?

- 1 A. That was his father's line of credit, yes, ma'am.
- Q. And it's maxed out; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you had already charged off the Red Beard and 0
 United loans for him; is that right?
- A. Yes, ma'am, I believe those were in '15.
 - Q. And he owed the bank millions more dollars in loans; isn't that right?
- 9 A. That is correct.
- 10 Q. If we could pull up Government's Exhibit 92, page 3.
- 11 And when he comes to you in need of money, he's more than
- 12 \$162,000 in overdraft; isn't that right?
- 13 A. No, ma'am.
- Q. In July of 2021, Alex is more than \$162,000 in overdraft?
- A. Absolutely, but he had come to us way before then telling us about what he was doing.
- Q. If you could go to page one of that exhibit, please.
- So his overdraft June 14th, \$16,000, he had been in
- 20 substantial overdraft for more than a month before you wired
- 21 \$350,000 for him; isn't that right?
- 22 A. That is correct.
- Q. So Alex comes to you and he says that he needs money to renovate his beach house in Edisto; isn't that right?
- 25 A. He did.

- Q. And you already had a mortgage on that property, didn't you?
 - A. We did.

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- Q. The value of that property based on your representations to the Board was \$730,000?
- A. That was the last appraisal. And we had ordered a new appraisal for the renewal, I want to say in April or 1st of May. So we were working on that. And that's when he came in and asked about it. And I said, well, you know, we have \$730,000 by the 200,000 first, so we also took the Green Swamp share of stock.
- Q. So Alex comes to you and he needs a loan for renovating his beach house. And on July 15th, he asked you to wire \$350,000 to Chris Wilson, an attorney in Bamberg; isn't that right?
 - A. He did ask me to send the wire.
- Q. Chris Wilson has nothing to do with beach house renovations, does he?
 - A. I would not suspect that he would.
 - Q. After July 15th, Alex continues to overdraw on his account by hundreds of thousands of dollars, doesn't he?
- A. He does. We were watching that account. We see every week what looks like a contractor's check which later we found out it's not. It was C.E. Smith over \$264,000 worth of them.

- Q. Pull up Government's Exhibit 192, pages 3 through 5.

 I will go through them individually. So you wire \$350,000 to

 Chris Wilson on July 15th; isn't that right?
 - A. That is correct.
 - Q. And after that time, Alex spends money at Colleton County Treasurer, Jimmy Butler Auto Sales, cash back, DeBordieu Club, the law firm; isn't that right?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. Next page, please. Peeples-Rhodes Funeral Home, two -- more than \$6,000 to Peeples-Rhoden Funeral Home; is that right?
- A. I would assume that's paying for his wife's and son's funerals.
- Q. I think that's a safe assumption. Nothing to do
 with beach house renovations, is it?
- 16 A. No.
- Q. Turner Padget Graham and Laney, LabCorp,

 Gastroenterology, more cash, Veterinary Specialty Care,

 Sports Medicine Shop, nothing to do with beach house

 renovation; isn't that right?
- A. That is correct. But as I testified on Friday, I
 was under no illusions at all the money was going to the
 beach house.
- Q. So he came to you in need of beach house renovation, a loan for beach house renovations, and you knew it was never

going to go to beach house renovations; is that right? 1 2 I knew that all the money was not going to beach house renovations, as you've had two other witnesses 3 testify they were going to pay some lawyer fees and --4 MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: It's improper. 6 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE: 7 You testified under oath back on September 6th, 8 didn't you? Yes, ma'am. Α. 10 And when I asked you about the \$750,000 loan, you 11 said that Alex came to you in need of money for beach house 12 renovations. And you didn't mention anything about any other 1.3 expenses; isn't that right? 14 I'm guessing -- I would have to see the testimony, 15 Α. but I would probably agree that's right. 16 It's not until you heard --17 Ο. MR. AUSTIN: She's interrupting every time he's 18 trying to talk. 19 THE COURT: He's finished. Ask the next question. 20 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE: 2.1 It's not until you heard your father and sister 22 testify about the use of funds other than beach house 23 renovations that you've changed your testimony; isn't that 2.4 right? 25

- A. No, ma'am. The loan was \$750,000. You just heard me testify the appraisal at the time was \$730,000. Unless he's doubling the size of the house, there's no realistic, I mean, way that he's going to spend \$750,000 on this house.
 - Q. Based on your sworn testimony in September, all you knew it was going to be spent on are beach house renovations; isn't that right?
 - A. He told me it was going to be beach house renovations, yes, ma'am.
 - Q. You talked about C.E. Smith and how you thought that it was a contractor who was doing work on the beach house; isn't that right?
- 13 A. That is correct.

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- 14 Q. C.E. Smith is actually a bank customer, isn't he?
- 15 A. He's a -- he has some lawyer loans, or did have some, yes, ma'am.
- Q. You've extended C.E. Smith eight loans before; isn't that right?
- A. I didn't extend, I don't believe, any of them, but, yes, they were on our books.
 - MS. LIMEHOUSE: If you could pull up Government's Exhibit 209, last page, please. Oh, excuse me. Move to admit Government's Exhibit 209. They were in dispute earlier, not for authentication purposes but for relevance.
- 25 THE COURT: Is there an objection to Government's

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Exhibit 209?
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              MS. LIMEHOUSE: They are all the lawyer loans.
              MR. AUSTIN: No objection.
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              THE COURT: What numbers?
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              MS. LIMEHOUSE: 202 through 209.
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              THE COURT: Government's Exhibits 202 to 209 are
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     admitted without on objection.
              (Government's Exhibits 202 through 209 are received
 8
     in evidence.)
     BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:
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         Q.
              If we could go to the last page of Government's
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     Exhibit 209, please. This is a lawyer loan that you extended
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     C.E. Smith on February the 23rd of 2021; isn't that Right?
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              No, ma'am, those are lawyer loans that Carrie Sauls
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     extended C.E. Smith.
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              That's your signature on this lawyer loan?
         Q.
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              I was the reviewing officer, yes, ma'am.
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         Α.
              And you were the reviewing officer on all eight of
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         Q.
     the loans that C.E. Smith had gotten from Palmetto State
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     Bank; isn't that right?
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              That is correct. I reviewed all of them.
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     looked at -- this is the actual loan officer.
              And as you've testified, it's a community bank, know
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     your customer, right?
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              I don't know all my lawyer loans. But, yes, we try
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- to know our customers. And, no, I would not know Mr. C.E.

 Smith.
 - Q. He was in the bank system, wasn't he?
- A. He was, yes, ma'am.
 - Q. If we would go to Government's Exhibit 192 at page 4, please. So by August the 9th, Alex is more than \$367,000 in overdraft; isn't that right?
- 8 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. And he's used that money, as you've testified, for all these purposes that have nothing to do with beach house renovations; isn't that right?
- A. Well, he definitely used money for other things other than beach house renovations.
 - Q. So on August the 9th, if we could pull up

 Government's Exhibit 2, please, at 9:39 a.m., Norris Laffitte
 e-mails you and the rest of the Executive Committee, and asks
 that you prepare what the bank's total exposure with regard
 to Alex Murdaugh, directly, indirectly, through different
 family relationships, and/or LLCs, with his borrowing
 practices and repayment plans if he's not working; is that
 right?
- 22 A. That's correct.
- Q. Within an hour, you issue a check for \$400,000; don't you?
- 25 A. I'm not sure if it was -- I mean, I am not going to

- argue it wasn't within an hour. But, yes, ma'am, we did
 finish the loan and finished advantage the loan proceeds to

 Mr. Murdaugh's account.
 - Q. After you got the e-mail from the bank asking -e-mail from Norris asking what the bank's total exposure was;
 is that right?
- 7 A. That was just coincidence. That wouldn't have 8 anything to do with it.
- 9 Q. Just a coincidence. Then you transfer the \$400,000 to cover his overdraft, don't you?
- A. Yes, ma'am, because that's where we thought the money for the renovations were coming from.
- Q. As you've testified, you got the overdraft reports?
- 14 A. I did.

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- Q. You saw how Alex was spending his money?
- 16 A. Sure did.
- Q. And you testified that had nothing to do with beach house renovations, didn't you?
- A. I also testified that I thought C.E. Smith was his -- yes.
- Q. If you could pull up Government's Exhibit 220,
 please. So at the time of Norris Laffitte's e-mail, Alex is
 \$14,000 in overdraft on his farm account; is that right?
- 24 A. I have no idea, but --
- Q. At 11:38, two hours after Norris sends that e-mail,

- you transfer \$20,000 into that farm account to cover that overdraft, don't you?
 - A. I did transfer \$20,000, yes, ma'am.
 - Q. And then you continued to check his accounts throughout the day after you got Norris's e-mail; isn't that right?
 - A. That was because they had asked us to do that list, which you saw my list and testimony in other witnesses, and so I'm trying to come up with a list. So, yes, ma'am, I did go in his accounts.
- 11 Q. And that's after you transferred \$400,000 to cover 12 his overdraft; isn't that right?
- 13 A. That's correct.

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- Q. So on August the 9th, there's not a single loan document memorializing a \$750,000 beach house loan for the purposes of renovations, is there?
- 17 A. I'm not sure.
- Ms. LIMEHOUSE: Government's Exhibit 201, page 75, please.
- 20 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:
- Q. You testified -- if you will pull up the bottom
 half. On September 6th, I asked you: There's not a single
 record within the bank when you wire the \$400,000
 memorializing this agreement that you had with Alex to extend
 the 750?

There's no signed documents, no loan documents. I mean, in community bank, this is not -- maybe on a scale of that size, that's unusual. But advanced funds prior to getting loans signed is not necessarily uncommon.

And I asked: Were there any records that show that you had decided to loan him \$750,000 prior to August 9th?

If you go to the next page, please.

And you said: I'm sure there were some e-mails and maybe handwritten notes or something, but I did not sign the loan. I could not loan Alex money alone; is that right?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. So after the \$400,000 on August the 9th, you direct employees to backdate the loan to the \$350,000 wire transfer on July 15th; isn't that right?
- 15 A. That's right. We backdated the loan to the actual detail of the first advance, which was July 15th.
- Q. And then on August 17th, the Board meets; isn't that right?
- 19 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. The Board has a right to know how the bank's money is spent, don't they?
 - A. Yes, ma'am, they do.
- Q. And you have a duty to tell them how the bank's money is spent, don't you?
- A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. And you have a duty to accurately report facts about the bank's money to the Board, don't you?
 - A. To the best of my knowledge, I always have.
 - Q. And so the loan during this August 17th Board meeting is reported as a \$750,000 loan for purposes of beach house renovations; isn't that right?
 - A. That is correct.

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- Q. And at this point, the loan has not been approved, has it?
- 10 A. No, ma'am, that loan had been approved way before then.
 - Q. Exhibit 10L, please. The records show that that loan had not been approved until August the 18th at 8:39 a.m. and that's after the Board meeting; isn't that right?
 - A. Yes, ma'am. This --
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: Your Honor, he's answered my question.
- 18 THE WITNESS: No, this is a multiple --
- 19 THE COURT: Answer the question, then you can
- 20 explain. Answer yes or no.
- 21 THE WITNESS: The loan had been approved before
- 22 then, yes, ma'am.
- 23 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:
- Q. The paperwork indicates that it was approved on August the 18th; isn't that right?

- 1 A. Credit Leader indicates it was approved August 18th.
 - Q. During the August 17th Board meeting, there's no mention of the \$350,000 wire transfer, is there?
- A. We don't discuss how loans are funded to the Board, no, ma'am.
- Q. And there's no mention of Alex's hundreds of thousands of dollars in overdraft before your \$400,000 wire transfer; is that right?
- 9 A. No, ma'am, we don't discuss the -- how we fund the loan.
- Q. And there's no mention of how Alex spent that money, is there?
- A. We may have discussed -- I can't remember August

 14 17th. We may have discussed the loan, but we would not have

 15 discussed how he spent the money, no, ma'am.
- Q. Alex never made a single payment on that \$750,000 loan, did he?
- A. No, ma'am. The first payment was due in January and he was in jail. So, no, ma'am, he did not.
 - Q. And that \$750,000 was charged off after selling the Green Swamp share; isn't that right?
 - A. That is correct.

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- Q. And the beach house was not collateral on that \$750,000 loan?
- 25 A. That is correct. I made a mistake. When we found

out from Kevin Brown that -- the attorney that was going to do the closing, that he transferred it into his wife and his name, that I should have taken a second mortgage on his one-half interest, and I made a mistake on doing that.

- Q. So any value over that first mortgage based on the sale of that beach house didn't go to the bank, did it?
 - A. No, ma'am.

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- Q. Let's talk about the \$680,000 payment. On October 28th, you went to the law firm and you paid them \$680,000; isn't that right?
- 11 A. That's correct.
- Q. And that 680,000 included half of your \$35,000 PR

 fee from Arthur Badger, didn't it?
 - A. It did. And it was paid back to the bank.
 - Q. We will talk about the payment back to the bank.

 Nearly \$400,000 of that 680, half of it was to Johnnie

 Parker, a lawyer at the law firm, right? He had received

 nearly \$400,000 of Badger fees, hadn't he?
 - A. 388,000 and some change.
 - Q. And that included, your 680 payment, included hundreds of thousands of dollars in checks that you negotiated to pay off loans that you had extended from Hannah Plyler's conservatorship account; isn't that right?
- A. That was part of the Badger money that Alex stole, yes, ma'am.

- Q. And that \$680,000 included half of the 150 and some change that was negotiated at Bank of America and never went through Palmetto State Bank?
 - A. That is correct, yes, ma'am.
 - Q. So you e-mailed the Executive Committee on October 28th; is that right?
 - A. Yes, ma'am, I did.

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- Q. Pull up Government's Exhibit 74. And you say to the Executive Committee: Everyone, I just wrote up a \$680,000 to losses other than loans from a 2013 case with Alex Murdaugh. We converted 1.1 million plus in checks made to Palmetto State Bank on a settlement that Alex stole. The law firm and I agreed to split the loss and make the client whole; is that right?
- A. Yes, ma'am. We wanted to make the client whole. We had just -- or were in the process. We had already agreed principal for settling another account that the loan -- the money did not run through us. And it was way more than this. So if we could get away with getting half of a settlement, it was a good deal for the bank.
- Q. There's no mention of your father or your sister having anything to do with this \$680,000 in your October 28th e-mail, is there?
- A. No, ma'am, there's not.
- Q. There's no mention of the \$35,000 fee from Arthur

Badger? 1 2 Α. We don't put every detail in every e-mail. THE COURT: Answer the question, sir. 3 THE WITNESS: There is no mention of the \$35,000 4 fee. 5 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE: 6 There's no mention of Hannah Plyler or the hundreds 7 Ο. of thousands of dollars that you negotiated to pay off the 8 loans you extended, is there? No, ma'am. Only thing it says is we wrote up 10 \$680,000. 11 And this amount omits your fee and the checks that 12 were negotiated at Bank of America, doesn't it? 1.3 At that point, yes, ma'am, it does. 14 Q. But the 680 included those Bank of America checks 15 and your fee, didn't it? 16 It did, which they were fully informed of. 17 Α. Ο. There had been no Executive Committee meeting about 18 the 680, had there? 19 Not a full Executive Committee, but we had 20 three-quarters of the votes between my father, my sister, and 2.1 I. And we thought it was in the best interest of the bank to 22 settle or try to make an agreement with the law firm to avoid 23

Q. Your sister testified that it was not an Executive

another lawsuit.

2.4

Committee action and there was no vote or decision by the Executive Committee for the 680?

- A. I didn't say -- we all agreed that we thought it was in our best interest. There was never a vote, but I did not need an Executive Committee action. Our bylaws give me the authority.
- Q. Let's go to Government's Exhibit 75, please. So Scott Swain at the bottom, who's the CFO, responds to your October 28th e-mail and he says: This sets an awful precedent. Do we know of any similar situations? Have we contacted our bonding company? Most bonds require us to disclose any losses incurred over a set amount even if we don't make a claim. So we want to check our policy. I assume this was run through our income statement in the month of October.

Is that right?

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- A. That is correct.
- Q. If you could pull up the top of that e-mail chain. And you respond to Scott Swain: Why would it set an awful precedent? It saves us from another lawsuit. And we could have been on the hook for \$1,172,945.76. We were wrong and made it right.

23 That's your response?

- A. Yes, ma'am, that is my response.
- Q. And next day, on October 29th, you e-mail the Board

and notified them of the payment. If you could pull up

Government's Exhibit 12A, please.

Is that right, Mr. Laffitte?

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- A. Yes, ma'am, I did notify them on the 29th.
- Q. And you tell the Board: I just wanted to give everyone a heads-up on a charge that you will hear about in detail during our next Board meeting. We took a \$680,000 loss to fix an issue between us and the PMPED law firm. We converted \$1,172,945.76 in checks made payable to Palmetto State Bank to numerous other places as part of another stolen case settlement. This all involved a case with Alex Murdaugh. I negotiated with the law firm to pay part and they pay the balance to make their client whole. We are moving \$680,000 out of loan loss reserve to offset this loss since we have ample reserves at the time.

That's what you told the Board; isn't that right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. You make no mention of your father or your sister being involved in this 680 payment at all, do you?
- A. No, ma'am, I did not.
- Q. You don't mention the \$35,000 PR fee that was included in the 680, do you?
 - A. No, ma'am, I did not.
- Q. And you don't mention the Bank of America checks, do you?

1 A. No, ma'am.

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- Q. And you don't mention anything about Hannah Plyler and the hundreds of thousands of dollars in loans that you paid back from these funds, do you?
- A. We don't mention anything because we had been instructed by our attorneys to keep our e-mails as short as possible and don't put all this stuff -- that's why I said we will hear about any detail during our next Board meeting.
- Q. Attorneys weren't involved in this 680 payment before you did it, were they?
- A. No, ma'am. But we had -- they were notified about it.
- Q. You notified them but you didn't consult with them;

 14 is that right?
- 15 A. That is correct.
- 16 Q. They had been hired weeks before to assess the bank's civil liability, hadn't they?
- 18 A. They had been hired to work on the Satterfield case;
 19 not on this case.
 - Q. Will you pull up Government's Exhibit 12C. As you said: Attorneys were informed but not consulted. They were consulted by phone, so nothing to share. This is not a lawsuit issue. It's a banking issue of us converting checks.
- 24 Is that right?
- A. That is correct. At this point in time, we had

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negotiated a bunch of checks made to Palmetto State Bank that
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     were from a stolen settlement that we did not realize it, and
    we had liability. So we were trying to make the customer --
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    PMPED right and Mr. Badger.
 4
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Your Honor --
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              THE COURT: Repeat the question, Ms. Limehouse.
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 7
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Can we pull up Government's Exhibit
    12D, please.
 8
    BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:
              Norris Laffitte responds and says: Who was
10
     responsible for the conversion? Are multiple employees
11
     involved? When did it -- they happen? What all was
12
     involved? How many times? How many other cases like this
1.3
     are out there? Have we let the employee who did this go?
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              Norris Laffitte was pretty upset, wasn't he?
15
              Yes, ma'am.
         Α.
16
              And your response, Government's Exhibit 13, top
17
         Q.
    e-mail, please, your response: We will discuss in the Board
18
    meeting. I was responsible. Twelve checks made payable to
19
    PSB converted to others. Hopefully no other cases. This
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    took place in 2013.
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              The 680 actually accounted for all 14 checks, didn't
22
    it?
23
              There were a couple of checks in 2014.
2.4
         Α.
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The 680 actually accounted for 14 checks, isn't that

25

Q.

1 | right, not 12?

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- A. But we had handled 12, I believe.
- Q. But the payment that you made to the law firm included the checks to Bank of America; isn't that right?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Pull up Government's Exhibit 77. Of course, by now, the law firm had already deposited that \$680,000 payment; isn't that right?
 - A. They deposited on the 29th, yes, ma'am.
- Q. And after the 29th, you exchange e-mails with the bank's attorneys about the \$680,000 payment; isn't that right?
- A. Somewhere right there, yes, ma'am. But I called Tom

 Gressette before then.
 - Q. And in your notification to the Board, you don't mention anything about your dad or your sister being involved in this payment at all, do you?
 - A. No, ma'am, I did not.
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: If we could pull up Government's Exhibit 80, please, top e-mail, please.
- 21 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:
- Q. On Tuesday, November 3rd, you e-mailed Trenholm
 Walker, the bank's attorney, and said: The bank is paying
 this amount. The verbal contract between PSB and PMPED was
 done with the approval of the Chairman of the Board and CEO.

You are welcome to discuss terms, but it is not an option to not pay.

This is the first time you mention your dad being involved in that payment at all; isn't that right?

- A. I'm not sure, but I'm going to assume that that is correct.
- Q. And in your own words, it's not an option to not pay; isn't that right?
- 9 A. Absolutely not. I mean, we had given -- I had given 10 them my word, we were going to pay that check.
- 11 Q. There's a Board meeting next day on November 3rd, 12 right?
- 13 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. And the jury has heard a recording from portions of that Board meeting and they've seen a transcript; isn't that right?
- 17 A. That is correct.
 - Q. On November 3rd, you didn't mention anything about your father or your sister approving this payment, did you?
 - A. As has been testified to many times, Ms. Limehouse, I did not need it, but I did have it. And no, I did not notify them when I sent it.
 - Q. And on November the 3rd, during that Board meeting when the \$680,000 payment was discussed, you don't tell the Board anything about the \$35,000 you took from Arthur Badger,

do you? 1 The PR fee? 2 Α. Correct. 3 Q. No, ma'am. I'm sure I gave them a breakdown because 4 Α. the checks were a million 325, plus the 35, divided by half. 5 That's how we came up with the 680. 6 You didn't tell them anything about the hundreds of 7 Ο. thousands of dollars that you used to pay off Hannah Plyler, 8 did you? I'm not sure exactly what -- I don't even think we 10 went through all the checks. I think we went through what we 11 did. 12 And we've heard a recording and seen the transcript. 1.3 Ο. And you don't mention any of the details about that \$680,000 14 payment, do you? 15 I am not sure, but I know for a fact I've given the 16 Board at some point in time every check, every research on 17 this. 18 After the internal investigation they saw that, 19 didn't they? 20 I'm not sure when they saw it. I did not try to 2.1 hide anything. 22 MS. LIMEHOUSE: If you could pull up Government's 23

25 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:

24

Exhibit 200B, please.

Q. You testified before the ODC back in the summer of this year -- if you could pull up the bottom 17 through 25 -- for the first time you mention your sister and your father being involved in this payment; is that right?

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- A. I'm not sure if that's the first time, but, yes, we all three discussed it.
- Q. And you tell the ODC: You know, they didn't want to pay it. When I took it to the Board, the Board went absolutely ballistic. They wanted to claw it back. And I, part of the reason I got fired, I put my foot down. I said, no. I said three of the four members of the Executive Committee discussed this in-depth, which was my sister, Gray Henderson, myself, and Charlie Laffitte, who was also the Board chairman. We have the authority by our bylaws to settle any lawsuits, whatever, or potential. We thought it was in the best interest, so we did it. And they wanted us to claw it back. And I told them, absolutely not. I gave them my word we are paying it. And by God, we were paying it.

As your sister testified, this wasn't an Executive Committee action under the bylaws, was it?

A. Not under the bylaws. We didn't need it, but we had three of the four voting members of the Executive Committee.

We had the approval by the Chairman of the Board.

MS. LIMEHOUSE: Your Honor --

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MR. DANIEL: He's answering the question.
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THE COURT: She asked the question. You will have a chance to redirect. Mr. Laffitte, just simply answer the question asked to you.

5 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE:

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- Q. You testified that you paid back the money for the \$35,000 PR fee; is that right?
 - A. I paid back the half the bank paid, yes, ma'am.
- 9 Q. And you showed the jury what was Defendant's Exhibit 10 83, which was a \$17,500 check deposited on December 17th,
- 11 isn't that right?
- 12 A. That's correct.
- Q. The memo line on this check says PR fee, half in settlement; isn't that right?
- 15 A. That's correct.
- Q. It's written to the Palmetto State Bank. It's dated
 November 1st, 2021. And it's for \$17,500?
- 18 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 19 Q. This check wasn't deposited until after the internal 20 investigation had been complete; is that right?
- A. I am not exactly sure when it was deposited. I

 wrote it up. I would have handed it to my father, who was

 Chairman of the Board. I also believe I gave him two of the

 checks later on for --
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: Your Honor, objection.

THE COURT: Just answer the question asked. 1 MS. LIMEHOUSE: If we could pull up Government's 2 Exhibit 198, slide 14, please. 3 BY MS. LIMEHOUSE: 4 You collected more than \$200,000 for serving as the 5 conservator for the Plylers, didn't you? 6 That's correct. 7 Α. Not only did you collect hundreds of thousands of 8 dollars in fees, you took more than \$350,000 in loans from Hannah's account; isn't that right? 10 Α. I did receive loans, yes, ma'am. 11 And you used these loans to pay off loans from an 12 Ο. independent bank that you had obtained at much higher 1.3 interest rates; isn't that right? 14 Yes, ma'am. 15 Α. And you used the rest of these loans to pay off your Q. 16 credit card bills and for your own personal expenses, didn't 17 you? 18 That's correct. 19 And while you collected hundreds of thousands of 20 dollars in fees, you gave Alex nearly a million dollars in 2.1 loans that covered his overdraft, didn't you? 22 I gave him loans. Yes, ma'am. 23 Α. You collected \$60,000 from Hakeem Pinkney; isn't 2.4 Ο.

that right?

- 1 A. That is correct.
- 2 Q. You never even met Hakeem Pinkney before he died,
- 3 | did you?
- 4 A. I did not. He was in a home.
- Q. You never even managed money for Hakeem Pinkney, did you?
- 7 A. I absolutely did not.
- Q. You used this money to pay off the loans that you had given yourself from Hannah Plyler; isn't that right,
- 10 \$60,000 from Hakeem Pinkney?
- A. I used the PR fee that I received. And I did use it to pay off loans to Hannah Plyler.
- Q. And you didn't report that fee to the IRS back in 2012 and '13, did you?
- 15 A. Not in 2012 and '13, I did not.
- Q. And you collected \$15,000 from Natasha Thomas; isn't that right?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- Q. And she was 18 when you gave her a loan after you became her conservator; isn't that right?
- 21 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 22 Q. And you never managed any money for her either?
- A. No, ma'am. I helped set up her settlement or her structure, but that's all I did for her.
- Q. And you did not report that \$15,000 as income back

- when you paid your taxes in 2012 and 2013, did you? 1 2 No, ma'am, I did not. And you collected \$35,000 from Arthur Badger; isn't 3 Ο. that right? 4 Α. That's correct. 5 And you didn't manage any money for him, did you? 6 Ο. I was his wife's PR, not Arthur's. 7 Α. You were not Arthur Badger's PR, were you? 8 Q. No, ma'am, I was not. Α. In all, you made more than \$450,000 in conservator 10 and PR fees, didn't you? 11 I'm not sure exact amount, but it's 400-plus, yes, 12 Α. ma'am. 1.3 In exchange, you let Alex use the money from his Q. 14 clients however he wanted to, didn't you? 15 Α. No, ma'am. It was not an exchange. It wasn't a, if 16 you do this, I will do that. It was a business decision. 17 he needed to borrow money, I made a choice as to whether to 18 loan it or not to loan it. 19
 - And when Alex's life collapsed, you did everything Q. you could to cover your tracks, didn't you?
 - Absolutely not. I did everything I could to make sure we were going to protect the bank as much as possible.
- Q. And that included misleading the bank's Board, 2.4 didn't it? 25

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- 1 A. No, ma'am. I never misled them.
- Q. That was all while you were spending hundreds of thousands of dollars of the bank's money to try to save yourself; isn't that right?
- 5 A. No, ma'am.
- 6 MS. LIMEHOUSE: No further questions, Your Honor.
- 7 THE COURT: Redirect.
- 8 REDIRECT EXAMINATION
- 9 BY MR. AUSTIN:
- 10 Q. Good morning.
- 11 A. Good morning.
- Q. All right. Going back to the \$1.325 million from
- 13 Arthur Badger; did you ever receive any of that money?
- 14 A. Personally?
- 15 Q. Yes, sir.
- 16 A. Absolutely none.
- Q. It's your testimony that you did not know that Alex
- 18 Murdaugh was stealing that money, did you?
- 19 A. That is correct. If I had known -- if I knew he was
- 20 stealing, I would have called the law for him.
- Q. All right. And why didn't you report your fees on
- 22 | the tax returns?
- A. Stupid, to be real honest. You know, the checks
- 24 | were made out wrong to Palmetto State Bank. I was
- 25 conservator. I saw they were made to Palmetto State Bank.

- 1 And I was like, you know what, I can hide it on my taxes.
- 2 | And it was a mistake. And that's why I went back and
- 3 corrected it in 2021. Everything was going on. I knew all
- 4 of this would come to light at some point. So I figured I
- 5 | might as well go ahead and fix it.
- Q. Let me make sure I understand that. You said -when did you know all this would come to light?
- A. Well, Alex was -- everything that was going on with Alex, I knew --
- 10 Q. You are talking about in the summer of 2021, fall --
- 11 A. No, it was fall 2021.
- 12 Q. Got you.
- A. And like I said, I knew everything would come to light. My accountant and I talked about it. And we made a
- decision to go ahead as quickly as possible and refile all my
- 16 tax returns.
- Q. And did you fail to file tax returns because you
- 18 | were helping Alex Murdaugh steal?
- A. Absolutely not. I just didn't want to pay taxes on
- 20 | it.
- Q. Okay. But you did report all of these transactions
- 22 to the probate court; is that fair?
- 23 A. That's correct.
- Q. And you actually -- is it correct that you turned
- 25 all of these documents over to law enforcement?

- A. Every document that I had that I know of I gave to law enforcement.
 - Q. And remind the Court when you did that.
 - A. I can't remember when we first -- you know, when I first got notified. It was September, October. But I was giving documents, e-mailing documents, scanning documents, I mean, just by the thousands to them. I mean, they were asking all the time. So I am not exactly sure, but it was September, October, at the latest, of '21.
 - Q. Okay. So before any of these issues came up with the Board, you were already reporting -- or providing these documents to law enforcement?
 - A. Correct.

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- MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor. He's leading.
- THE COURT: Don't lead the witness. Sustained.
- 17 BY MR. AUSTIN:
- Q. Government pointed out in Government's Exhibit 197
 that you checked Alex's account, you paid off money, paid off
 loans. You don't deny --
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor. He's testifying.
- THE COURT: Mr. Austin, this is your witness.
- 24 Sustained.
- MR. AUSTIN: Apologies.

BY MR. AUSTIN:

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- Q. Did you check Alex's accounts?
- A. I did check his accounts. Any time I transferred money, if I transferred money to Alex from one checking account or a credit line or did anything, I would then go back into his account to verify that it went through. And there's just a way to check and make sure that the transaction actually took. And you didn't -- what do you call it when you put in the wrong number -- or transpose a number or anything like that. So that's what I would do.
- Q. And did you check his accounts any more than you checked anybody else's accounts?
- A. I probably did check his accounts more than anybody else. I mean, obviously, he was a large customer.

 Obviously, he was often in overdraft. So I probably did
- Q. And I think you were asked this on direct already, but I think bears repeating based on Ms. Limehouse's questions. Is there anything wrong with unsecured loans?

check his accounts more than others.

- A. There's not -- nothing wrong with unsecured loans or partially collateralized loans.
- Q. And has FDIC ever raised any issues with you or the bank about issuing any loans, secured or unsecured, to Alex Murdaugh?
- 25 A. They have not. We've been through many, many exams

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with him.
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         Ο.
              How often does the FDIC do exams?
              Typically, every 12 to 18 months.
 3
         Α.
              What about the State Banking Board?
 4
         Ο.
         Α.
              It's the same.
 5
              So, routinely, you have two different regulatory
 6
     agencies --
 7
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor. This is
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     beyond the scope of my cross-examination.
              THE COURT: It is beyond the scope and also leading.
10
     Sustained.
11
     BY MR. AUSTIN:
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              You started to testify about --
         Ο.
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              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: I hadn't heard the question yet.
15
     BY MR. AUSTIN:
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              You started to testify about the use of Alex's loans
17
     from Hannah Plyler for farming. And I believe you got cut
18
     off. Do you recall what you were talking about?
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              Well, she was saying that -- Ms. Limehouse was
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     saying that the funds were not for farming purposes that were
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     paying off Alex, the 284,000. And I was saying absolutely,
22
     that is correct, they were paying off Hannah Plyler's loans.
23
     And I did not know if they had researched the Hannah Plyler
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     loan proceeds, if it had paid off anything in farming.
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just asking. I didn't know. 1 2 And with regard to the petition to be appointed as Natasha Thomas's conservator, did you fill out that form? 3 I did not. Α. 4 Who filled out that form? Q. 5 Α. Either Alex Murdaugh or somebody at PMPED. 6 And why didn't you verify her age when you got that 7 Q. form? 8 I mean, I would assume that your attorneys are correct. And I just never would have verified it. 10 Q. When you said "assume your attorneys," who are you 11 talking about? 12 The PMPED, Alex Murdaugh, on that case. Α. 1.3 Did you see them as your attorneys? Q. 14 Absolutely. 15 Α. Why? Q. 16 Because once you step in as conservator, you are 17 Α. stepping in the shoes of the client. So then the attorney 18 really is representing you. 19 And were you told that at any point? 20 Q. MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor. Hearsay. 2.1 THE COURT: Sustained. 22 BY MR. AUSTIN: 23

Did you believe that Alex was your attorney?

Q. I did. 25 Α.

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All right. You were shown Government's Exhibit 20.
         Q.
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     I believe these are disbursement sheets. And you don't deny
     signing any disbursement sheets?
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              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor.
 4
              THE COURT:
                          That's a leading question.
 5
     BY MR. AUSTIN:
 6
              Do you deny signing any of the disbursement sheets
 7
         Ο.
     that you've been shown that bear your signature?
 8
         Α.
              Absolutely not.
              Did you review those disbursement sheets when you
10
     signed them?
11
              No, I did not.
         Α.
12
              Why not?
         Ο.
1.3
              Years and years of trust. It was a mistake.
14
     Customer, you know, would just say, here, I need you to sign
15
     right there, I did it. It was a mistake.
16
              All right. And there are a number of e-mails that
17
         Ο.
     reference potentially phone calls between you and Alex.
18
     you remember any of these phone calls taking place?
19
              I don't.
         Α.
20
              All right. And you don't recall having these
2.1
     conversations?
22
23
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Leading. Sustained.
24
     BY MR. AUSTIN:
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- Q. You were shown Government's Exhibit 47. It's related to the Red Beard property. Did you have to bug Alex routinely to try to get paid on that?
 - A. I had to bug Alex routinely to get paid on anything. But, yes, I would have to.
 - Q. Okay. And out of all the partners in that, who ever paid back any money on those loans?
- 8 A. Alex Murdaugh made the payments on Red Beard and 0 9 United.
- 10 Q. What about the other partners?
- 11 A. Not to my knowledge.

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- Q. And once a loan is charged off, is the bank under any requirement not to loan money to that customer anymore?
 - A. You have no requirements not to do it. I mean, obviously, you are going to take a little more due diligence because there's a reason of why you charged it off.
 - Q. Okay. And besides that, I guess it's really two loans, Red Beard and O United, besides those, did you ever have any other loans that Alex didn't pay back until September 2021?
 - A. That is correct, he paid them all back. Might have paid them slow, but he paid them all back.
 - Q. And did any of the third-party auditor reports during this time --
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor. Beyond the

- 1 scope of my cross-examination.
- 2 MR. AUSTIN: Entire cross related to Alex Murdaugh's 3 financial risk. And so I think it's fair to explore that.
- THE COURT: Well, she didn't cover it. You covered it on direct. She didn't raise it on cross. I sustain the objection.
- 7 MR. AUSTIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

she -- what was raised on cross.

- 8 BY MR. AUSTIN:
- 9 Q. I believe Ms. Limehouse asked you with regard to
 10 your bond hearing whether or not you admitted to helping Alex
 11 structure transactions. Is that accurate?
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor. I just asked if it was structuring here today.
- THE COURT: That's the only thing you can ask about that. Something about another hearing, she didn't use that, so I sustain the objection. You can only ask about what
- 18 BY MR. AUSTIN:

- Q. Have you ever admitted helping Alex structure funds or -- sorry, structure transactions?
- A. I didn't intentionally structure it, but when you look back on it now, it was structuring.
- Q. You believe that was his intent or that was your intent?
- A. I believe that was his intent. It was not my

1 intent, but ...

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- Q. And you were shown Government's Exhibit 37 and 38. If we could pull those up, please. Those were called the re-cutting e-mail chain. Where did you say that you found these e-mails when you were doing your research?
- A. The original one -- I found this one, this e-mail, in my files on Hannah Plyler. It was in the loans section for the payoffs.
- 9 Q. Okay. And so the 1325, that relates to Arthur 10 Badger, correct?
- 11 A. Yes, sir.
- 12 Q. But this was in the Hannah Plyler --
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor. Leading.
- 14 THE COURT: Just -- this is your witness. You can't testify, Mr. Austin. I sustain the objection.
- 16 BY MR. AUSTIN:
- 17 Q. Where did you find this e-mail?
- A. I found this when I go back into my loans. I kept
 the records. And I'd stuck it behind the loans that it paid
 off, because that was -- in the other e-mail it shows all the
 work. So I knew if the probate court ever wanted to see how
 I figured it up, there it was.
- Q. Okay. So were you trying to hide these e-mails from the probate court?
- 25 A. No, sir, not at all.

- Q. And did you turn these e-mails over to law enforcement?
 - A. I turned this one. I didn't see this one.
- Q. Okay. And do you deny asking Jeanne to re-cut that check?
- 6 A. I did ask her.

- Q. And did you have any idea what that check related to at the time you wrote this e-mail?
- A. I had no idea.
- 10 Q. Again, why did you send this e-mail to Jeanne?
- 11 A. My customer, Alex Murdaugh, requested it.
- MR. AUSTIN: Could we pull up Government's Exhibit
- 13 | 29, please. Please zoom in on the checks in the bottom, just
- 14 the one check.
- 15 BY MR. AUSTIN:
- Q. Okay. Was it possible for \$388,000 to have come
- 17 from Donna Badger's estate?
- A. Absolutely not.
- Q. And this says Arthur Badger at the bottom here, but what account did this come out of, this money?
- 21 A. This came out of -- the 388,000?
- 22 Q. Yes, sir.
- A. Came out of 693,592.72 as PMPED's account.
- Q. So when the memo line says Arthur Badger at the bottom, who is entering that information?

- 1 A. PMPED does.
- Q. All right. And when you say that that's for the customers, then who would that customer be in this situation,

 Arthur Badger or the law firm?
 - A. PMPED, that's the customer.
- Q. Okay. So let's go to page 20, please. And you said -- this number here, is that the same number, is that the --
- 9 A. No, that's a different number. That's Alex
 10 Murdaugh's personal account number.
- Q. Okay. And who asked for it to be deposited into that account?
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor. Hearsay.
- 14 BY MR. AUSTIN:

- 15 Q. If you remember.
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor.
- 17 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 18 BY MR. AUSTIN:
- Q. Did you decide on your own to put that into that account?
- 21 A. No.
- Q. And how much money went through Donna Badger's account?
- 24 A. \$500.
- Q. So would it be possible for any of these checks over

- \$50,000, over \$100,000, to have come from Donna Badger's 1 2 estate? Absolutely not. 3 Α. And so any of these checks that reference Donna 4 Ο. Badger's estate, where would that money be coming from? 5 I'm not sure where the money was coming from. I 6 didn't even notice it. 7 Did you have any responsibility for monitoring 8 Arthur Badger's accounts? I don't. Α. 10 Q. Why not? 11 I was not the PR for him. I was the PR for Donna Α. 12 Badger. 1.3 Okay. Can you explain that memo line piece of it, Q. 14 what your understanding of the memo lines were with those 15
 - A. Memo line on a check, the way I understand it, is for the writer of the check so I could remember what I wrote the check for. I mean, if I wrote -- my niece, check for her birthday, I could have written, Claire Henderson, birthday, you know, happy birthday on it. That's what it was for. Then you could write I paid the painter or whatever. That's

what it's for. It's not for who you are giving the check to.

checks?

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Q. So like in this situation there, it says Arthur
Badger in the memo line. Was that memo line intended to be

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for Arthur Badger to signify it relates to Arthur Badger --
1
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor. Objection.
 2
     BY MR. AUSTIN:
 3
              What's your understanding of the memo line in that
 4
     situation?
 5
              In that situation, I would assume that it is for
 6
     PMPED to understand that this money that Alex has gotten is
 7
     either part of fees, part of something. I'm not sure what it
 8
     was, but ...
              And did you have any conversations with Arthur
10
     Badger about negotiating the $35,000 PR fee?
11
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection. Hearsay.
12
              THE WITNESS: I did not.
13
     BY MR. AUSTIN:
14
              Participation in the conversation?
15
         Q.
              THE COURT: Overruled.
16
              You did not have any participation in the
17
         Q.
     conversation, is that what you said?
18
              I don't recall having a conversation with him about
19
     the PR fee.
20
              Okay. And turning to the beach house renovations,
2.1
     and you said that you saw all these checks going to C.E.
22
     Smith. Do you know who C.E. Smith -- did you know who C.E.
23
     Smith was at the time?
2.4
            I did not.
         Α.
25
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- Q. Even though he had gotten lawyer loans?
- A. I didn't. We have numerous people come in and get lawyer loans. I typically don't see the lawyer loans unless everybody else is busy, and then I would pick them up.
- Q. All right. And what was your understanding again of what that money might have been for?
 - A. The checks to C.E. Smith?
 - Q. Yes, sir.

1.3

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2.4

- A. We thought -- when you are doing a construction loan or whatever, you see large checks weekly. That's the way they pay their subcontractors or whatever else they are paying for, materials, we assumed that's what that was for.
- Q. And how did you tie that back to the beach house at that time?
 - A. We didn't. I mean, Mr. Murdaugh had told us what he was doing and that he was, you know, needing the loan to do renovations on the beach house. And, you know, it started off as, as I said before, at 500,000. Then he asked to increase it to 750, which we didn't mind doing. And we just assumed those were the checks. We didn't -- we did not try to tie it back.
 - Q. Okay. And I believe you testified that you couldn't loan Alex that money alone. What did you mean by that?
- A. My lending limit, even when I was CEO of the bank, at the end was a million dollars. If we had two Executive

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Committee members together, your lending limit then went to a
 1
 2
    million and a half. And I want to say at the point in time
    of the $750,000 loan, he was at 2.7 or 3.5 million. I can't
 3
     remember. So many numbers have run together over these past
 4
     two weeks. But I could not have done that without Executive
 5
     Committee approval, who had authority to loan up to $6
 6
    million. Anything over $6 million had to go to the full
 7
    Board.
 8
              Okay. And how many customers does Palmetto State
         Ο.
     Bank have, roughly?
10
              I would say 14,000, somewhere right there. I know
11
     that we had that many accounts. So, you know, some people
12
    have multiple accounts, but --
1.3
              Do you know how many loans on average PSB gives out
14
    on a monthly basis?
15
16
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I know the Hampton office on a monthly basis would

do between 100 to 200 loans a month.

17

18

19

- Was it part of your responsibility to monitor how every single loan or how all the loans proceeds from each of those loans were spent?
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor. This is 2.1 beyond the scope of my cross-examination. 22
- 23 THE COURT: I overrule. Answer the question.
- THE WITNESS: I've never looked at how loan proceeds 2.4 were spent in 20-something years of banking. 25

1 BY MR. AUSTIN:

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- Q. And do you feel that you violated any responsibilities as a banker by not checking the loans over the course of your 27 years?
 - A. I don't at all. I mean, we give somebody a loan.

 If we give Alex or whoever a loan, once we give them the loan, then we cut that check to them, or approve the loan, my sight or eyes is it's their money, and they could do with it as they wish as long as they paid it back as agreed upon.
- Q. And the loan you got from Johnnie Parker, you used that to pay back some of Hannah Plyler's loans; is that right?
- 13 A. I did.
- Q. And that was your money you got from Johnnie Parker, correct?
- MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor. Leading.
- 17 THE COURT: Leading.
- 18 BY MR. AUSTIN:
- Q. Was that your money you got from Johnnie Parker? He loaned you the money?
- A. Yes, once he loaned me the money, it was my money, that's correct.
- Q. So you are not -- did you steal that money from anybody?
- 25 A. Absolutely not.

- Q. And you used that money to pay Hannah Plyler back?
- 2 A. I did.

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- Q. And did Hannah Plyler lose any money during any of the time that you were her conservator?
 - A. She did not.
- Q. Did you earn her money through these loans?
 - A. I did. She earned interest.
- Q. And do you recall how much money she earned in interest?
- 10 A. Just the last year she earned over \$19,000.
- Q. Okay. And do you feel that you've done your job as conservator for her?
- 13 A. I do.
 - Q. In the e-mails that you sent with the Board or sent to the Board about all of these issues in October of 2021, were you trying to cover your tracks at the time?
 - A. I was not. I absolutely would not try to cover my tracks. I was going to be forthcoming. You know, this was a family bank. It was my heart, soul, everything. And I wouldn't try to hide it.
 - Q. When you said that you consulted the attorney or that you informed the attorney but you didn't consult him, did you believe that you had the ultimate authority to make these decisions?
- A. Absolutely did have the authority by our bylaws.

Q. And if that were a mistake, was that still why you 1 believed that you could? 2 MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Leading. 4 MS. LIMEHOUSE: He's testifying. 5 THE COURT: Mr. Austin, don't lead your witness. 6 MR. AUSTIN: Sorry. Sorry, Your Honor. 7 BY MR. AUSTIN: 8 What gave you the authority to make those loans, make that loan \$750,000, or issue the check for \$680,000? 10 Α. The authority to make the \$750,000 loan was done by 11 the Executive Committee. As you heard me say earlier, it was 12 way above my limit. I could not have done it. The authority 1.3 for the \$680,000 check that I issued to PMPED was given to me 14 by -- it was either 4.02 or 4.03 of the bylaws. One is 15 Chairman of the Board, one is CEO. That's why I'm saying 16 it's one of those sections or the other. 17 And had there ever been any issues, to your 18 knowledge, with the CEO making such decisions by the Board? 19 20 Α. None to my knowledge since '97 when I started. And did you have any issues communicating any of 2.1 these issues relating to banking with Board members when you 22 were discussing these issues in the fall of 2021? 23 2.4 Α. Can you repeat that, please?

Did you have any issues discussing banking issues

25

Q.

with Board members during the fall of 2021?

- I don't have any problems discussing banking issues during the fall. I mean, the hardest thing during this time is trying to communicate. Because we, obviously, would do a lot of it by e-mail. And our lawyers were saying don't put anything in e-mails. So it makes a little more difficult.
- And is that why you said we will discuss this in the Board meeting?

MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Austin, please don't testify. 10

Sustained. 11

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in.

BY MR. AUSTIN: 12

Α.

- Why did the Bank of America checks get included in 0. 1.3 the \$680,000 payment to PMPED? 14
 - We were on the hook, in my eyes, for \$1,172,000 and change. And I wanted to -- wanted PMPED and us to work together to make their client, Mr. Badger, whole because his money was stolen. They needed to make him whole. Palmetto State Bank had negotiated the checks for PMPED's lawyers. So I felt like we both had liability or both had -- not liability, that's not the correct word, responsibility is the correct word. We needed to fix it. So I just took the million 325 plus the PR fees, which I said before we added
 - Did you all handle the Satterfield case any Q.

differently?

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A. We didn't. The Satterfield case, when we handled it, we didn't ever touch the money. When I say touched the money, the money never ran through Palmetto State Bank. And when they settled it, they made a big deal about the PR fees being paid back. That's why I added my PR fees back. And I thought it was the right thing to do, so we did it.

8 MR. AUSTIN: Can you pull up Defendant's Exhibit 83. 9 BY MR. AUSTIN:

- Q. All right. And you were just asked about this on cross. This is the check that you paid back to the bank; is that correct?
- 13 A. That's correct.
- Q. And when was it deposited?
- 15 A. It looks like it was right here, December 17th.
 - Q. Okay. But when you figured out the \$680,000 payment or when you negotiated that with PMPED, did you include the \$17,500 as part of that negotiation?
- 19 A. I'm a little confused.
 - Q. Did you include splitting your PR fees when you discussed the amount of the settlement with PMPED?
 - A. Yes, sir, I did. It was a million 325, was the amount that was stolen from Mr. Badger, plus the \$35,000 PR fee. So I took it a million 360 and divided it by 2, so we had 680. So the bank had actually paid \$17,500 of my fees

- that I had earned. And so I felt like I should pay them
 back, so I did.
 - Q. Okay. So without the \$17,500 multiplied by 2, would would that \$680,000 have decreased?
- A. It would have been \$662,500, somewhere right in there.
- Q. So when did you write that check for \$680,000 that you delivered to PMPED?
- 9 A. October 28th. And I'm going to assume I delivered 10 it either the 28th or 29th.
- 11 Q. And so that's \$17,500 would be factored into it,
 12 correct?
- 13 A. That's correct.

4

- Q. I believe you were asked about whether or not you
 managed any money for Hakeem Pinkney or Natasha Thomas. Did
 a judge ever sign off on your fees from those cases?
- 17 A. They did. That was done through circuit court.
 - Q. Do you recall which judge?
- A. I'm going to say it was Carmen Mullen, but I wouldn't swear to it.
- 21 MS. LIMEHOUSE: Objection, Your Honor.
- 22 THE COURT: Beyond the scope. Sustained.
- 23 BY MR. AUSTIN:
- Q. Going back to the appraisal related to the beach house and the \$750,000 loan, what's the difference on the

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bank using it for renewal of a first mortgage and the
 1
 2
     $750,000 second mortgage?
              There wouldn't be any difference.
 3
         Α.
              Okay. And was the second mortgage a renewal?
         Ο.
              The second mortgage was going to be a new loan.
 5
         Α.
     That was part of the $750,000 loan.
 6
              Okay.
 7
         Q.
              We were hoping.
 8
              I'm going to show you what's been marked as
     Defendant's Exhibit 90. This has not been entered into
10
     evidence, Your Honor. I provided a copy to the Government.
11
              THE COURT: Is there going to be an objection from
12
     the Government?
1.3
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: I'm not sure of relevance, Your
14
     Honor, right now.
15
              THE COURT: Do you want to take a look at it?
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              MS. LIMEHOUSE: I've seen it. I know what it is.
17
     It's a family chart. I'm just not sure what's relevant. And
18
     it's beyond the scope of my cross-examination.
19
              THE COURT: Well, is it within the scope of the
20
     cross, Mr. Austin?
2.1
              MR. AUSTIN: These are general questions about the
22
     family dynamics.
23
              THE COURT: No. That wasn't in her
2.4
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cross-examination. If that's your basis, I sustain the

objection. 1 MR. AUSTIN: Beg the Court's indulgence. No further 2 questions. 3 THE COURT: Very good. 4 Ladies and gentlemen, it's time for our morning 5 It's been a little longer, but I thought we would get 6 7 through this testimony. Please go to the jury room. (Jury leaves open court at 11:28 a.m.) 8 THE COURT: Please be seated. Let me suggest, if we might, my understanding is I need to put this with the jury 10 present, but I understand the defense is going to rest. 11 that correct, Mr. Daniel? 12 MR. DANIEL: Yes, Your Honor, that's correct. 1.3 THE COURT: And the Government has no rebuttal, and 14 we will rest in full? 15 MS. LIMEHOUSE: That's correct, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Let me take a break just for a 17 moment. And then let's come back and just go ahead, while 18 the jury is having their break, and let's address the Rule 19 29(a) motion if we could. Let's go ahead and do that. And 20 what I'm trying to do is, if -- I want to get it to the jury 2.1 as quickly as we can. And I want them -- what I want to do 22 is, I want to do the -- over lunch, I want to give you an 23 opportunity to look at the proposed jury charge and verdict 2.4

form. And then I want to get that while they are doing

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lunch. And then after lunch, y'all be in a position to do
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 2
     your closing statements. Does that make sense?
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Yes, Your Honor.
 3
              MR. DANIEL: Yes, Your Honor.
 4
              THE COURT: Good. Let's be at ease for about five
 5
    minutes.
 6
 7
              (Whereupon, a recess transpired.)
              THE COURT: The Court's in session. Do I have
 8
     any -- let me just confirm how we are doing this, because
     it's a little out of order. Normally, I would have the --
10
    before the jury, I would have the defense rest and the
11
    Government rest. I don't want to bring the jury in simply to
12
    hear that and send them back out again. So is there a
1.3
    consent that we can take up the Rule 29 issue, (a) issue,
14
    before I bring the jury back and you rest? Any objection
15
     from the Government?
16
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: No objection.
17
              THE COURT: Any objection from the defense?
18
              MR. DANIEL: No objection, Your Honor.
19
              THE COURT: Very good. Okay. Is there a motion --
20
     any motions to come before the Court at this point, assuming
2.1
    that both parties have rested?
22
23
              MR. DANIEL: We are getting Mr. Austin now, Your
    Honor.
2.4
              THE COURT: Okay. Folks, let's move.
25
                                                     Is there a
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motion from the defense?

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MR. AUSTIN: Your Honor, we have a written motion we would like to file, if the Court is amenable to it. It's six pages, but I will try to summarize it briefly. I just want to get it on the record just to have it on the record. But, essentially, Your Honor, a lot of this comes down to what we already argued previously.

THE COURT: You are talking about the thing you've written as a six-page motion under Rule 29(a)?

MR. AUSTIN: Yes, sir. And we are ready to file it right now. And we can provide a copy to the Government and the Court as well. But, effectively, this goes back in large part to what we already argued about the estate of Donna Badger as opposed to the estate of Arthur Badger in particular. There's been a lot of testimony about fiduciary duties that Mr. Laffitte simply did not owe to Arthur Badger. There's been testimony about the disbursement sheet that listed him, but there's been no testimony that Mr. Laffitte actually saw that or would have had any idea that it was being put together by the law firm.

THE COURT: He accepted a \$35,000 fee for it.

MR. AUSTIN: Yes, Your Honor, but there's also testimony that in setting up the structure for Mr. Badger and by taking it over as a neutral third-party, that he enabled him to actually get any money to begin with, that he would

not have been able to get the money without it. There's also --

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THE COURT: I mean, I've got to say, you know, in the light taken most favorable to the nonmoving party, which is my obligation here, can a reasonable jury -- which count are you specifically referring to?

MR. AUSTIN: We are talking about Counts 2, 4, and I believe 3. And I don't have the motion right in front of me. Basically, the scheme of artifice references the estate of Donna Badger. They use a footnote to try to bring in Arthur Badger into this whole framework. And it's just simply not appropriate under the facts of the case. Mr. Badger waived his status as a beneficiary, according to an exhibit entered by the Government. Is that 187? Is that 187, the beneficiary waiver?

THE COURT: Just be clear. You are claiming -let's look at Count 2 for a second. It says -- alleges that
the defendant with Murdaugh knowingly executed and attempted
to execute a scheme and artifice to obtain money and funds
under the custody and control of Palmetto State Bank by means
of a false and fraudulently pretenses, and aided and abetted
Murdaugh by negotiating, distributing a check totaling
\$101,000 to Hannah Plyler, knowing that the funds belonged to
the estate of Ms. Badger and/or estate beneficiaries. So
what part of that is a problem?

MR. AUSTIN: Only \$500 went through Donna Badger's estate. So it's simply impossible for \$101,000 to go through that estate. And the beneficiaries did not include Arthur Badger, because he waived his status as a beneficiary. So none of that was possible. The only evidence supporting that is the memo line referencing Donna Badger. But that does not indicate that it came from her conservatorship. That indicates something that the firm intended for itself.

THE COURT: Well, that sounds like a lot of argument.

Ms. Limehouse, your response.

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MS. LIMEHOUSE: Yes, Your Honor, as the defense pointed out, there's a footnote in the indictment that basically says, we are referring to Arthur and Donna Badger and the beneficiaries of their estate all and the same. Not only do the checks themselves that underlie Counts 2 and 3 state the estate of Donna Badger on the memo line, it's the Government's position to the extent there was any confusion about these funds, that was all part of the scheme to further -- furtherance of the scheme to steal those funds. So we think it's more than sufficient, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I think -- I do find that there is sufficient evidence to make it a jury question that a rational fact finder could find the defendant guilty on each of these counts beyond a reasonable doubt. So I deny that as

to this point concerning the Arthur and Donna Badger issue.

Anything else?

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MR. AUSTIN: I just wanted to add -- I respect the Court's ruling. I just wanted to add there's no testimony Mr. Laffitte had anything to do with drafting the checks or the disbursement sheets --

THE COURT: You know, there's a claim that there's a conspiracy and a scheme. He has a defense. The jury will decide. Whether there's sufficient evidence, taken in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party and considering -- you know, there's sufficient evidence that a rational fact finder could find him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. So I deny that motion.

Anything else?

MR. AUSTIN: And, Your Honor, our motion rests basically on the same arguments. And we would rest on our previous arguments that you already denied. And we respect that and we will file arguments in our motion here, but just to save the Court time --

THE COURT: Okay. I haven't heard anything that would already alter our previous discussion, which is not unusual, as you know, at the end of the Government's case, that unless something has developed in the defense that would alter that, and I haven't heard anything. So, you know, I affirmed my previous ruling after considering all of the

evidence subsequently offered that there is sufficient evidence that the defendant could be found guilty of each of the six counts, each element of each of the -- of each of the counts, each of the essential elements of each of the counts, the jury could find him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Thus, the Court denies the defendant's motion for a directed verdict as to each of the counts.

MR. AUSTIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. Now, in just a moment, my law clerk, Ms. Burns, will return with the draft jury charge and verdict form. We will spend the next hour, give you a chance to review it. Let me just if I can -- to try to avoid having you send you -- well, I don't seem to have it here with me. I was going to alert you when she comes in -- well, I don't think I have my notes with me here. You will see pretty obviously that most of the charges that -- most of my charges -- you know, the Government and the defense is not uncommon. Most of them want me to charge the same thing, slightly different language. I probably made everybody mad by using my own language. But they are basically -- I substantially charge most everything.

There were a couple of Government charges that I thought were duplicative of the credibility and didn't think we needed to have them singly focus on the defendant. I thought that was not particularly fair. So I thought the

Credibility charge was sufficient. I don't want to act like

I'm off the top of my head remembering all these. As to the

Government -- as to the defendant's charges, I charged most

of those. I think the ones which we will address, I am not

charging advice of counsel, and I am not charging

attorney-client relationship because it's not relevant, I

view in this claim.

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I didn't charge -- I think you wanted to add an additional one, credibility about weighing against Fifth Amendment, someone who asserted the Fifth. No one asserted the Fifth. So that's not even an issue. I think it was actually wrong what they wanted me to do, but doesn't matter. But most of it -- I think you will see most of the charge is pretty similar to what you all asked me to charge.

So we will come back. If you don't need an hour, whatever you need, let me know. Because I think it's in everybody's interest to get the jury hearing your closing argument and hearing my charge and deliberating. And I want to hear from y'all on my charge. So in just a minute, Ms. Burns will return. I will give you the verdict form and the proposed charge.

Okay? Anything else I need to address at this point?

MS. LIMEHOUSE: Nothing from the Government, Your Honor.

MR. DANIEL: Nothing from the defense. 1 THE COURT: Very good. Why don't you spend this 2 moment to talk to Ms. Perry and send somebody up from each of 3 your teams and make sure all the exhibits are complete. 4 Okay? 5 MS. LIMEHOUSE: We will do that right now, Your 6 7 Honor. THE COURT: Yes. 8 (Whereupon, a recess transpired.) MR. AUSTIN: I don't understand the full 10 understanding of the schedule. 11 THE COURT: Over lunch you are going to look at my 12 jury charge and my verdict form, and I'm going to give you up 1.3 to an hour. If you finish sooner than that, let me know so 14 we can go ahead and proceed. And then we are going to 15 bring -- what I'm going to do is, once we complete the charge 16 conference and I've addressed any issues that y'all have 17 raised, I'm going to bring the jury back. I'm going to say, 18 do you rest? Do you rest? And then I'm going to say, 19 closing argument. Okay? Does that make sense? I don't want 20 to play a Jack in the Box with them coming back just to hear 2.1 you guys say you rested. Does all that make sense to 22 everybody. 23 MR. AUSTIN: Yes. 2.4 THE COURT: Okay. Hopefully, in just a moment, she 25

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will return.
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              (Whereupon, recess transpired.)
              THE COURT: The reason we have a charge conference
 3
     is to correct anything we need to correct. That's why we do
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     it. I want to hear from counsel.
 5
              Okay. Is the Government ready to address issues in
 6
 7
    the charge conference?
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Yes, Your Honor. Ms. Stoughton will
 8
    be right back. We have one point with the verdict form as
    well.
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              THE COURT: Is the defendant ready to proceed as
11
    well for the charge conference?
12
              MR. ABEE: We are, Your Honor.
1.3
              THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Stoughton, are you the lawyer
14
    for this?
15
             MS. STOUGHTON: Something like that.
16
                              She's the brains.
              MS. LIMEHOUSE:
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              THE COURT: I think that would be a really good
18
     idea, Ms. Limehouse, using her as your lawyer. Okay. Let me
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     first hear from the Government. Here's what we are going to
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     do. We are going through the concerns each party has to the
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     charge. And then I will run through all the request to
22
    charge, and rule on those.
23
              Okay. Ms. Stoughton, please proceed.
2.4
              MS. STOUGHTON: Our first request is on page 13,
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Count 1.
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 2
              THE COURT: Give me a chance to get there. Okay.
              MS. STOUGHTON: This is minor. And we will leave it
 3
     to the Court's discretion. But on the third line under Count
 4
     1, "Began no later than July 2011 and continued until October
 5
     2021 --"
 6
              THE COURT: Yes.
 7
              MS. STOUGHTON: The indictment reads until at least
 8
    October 2021.
 9
              THE COURT: At least. Okay. We can add "at least."
10
              Okay. What else?
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              MS. STOUGHTON: On the next page, page 14, under C,
12
     "That on or about February 8th, 2013, the defendant
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    negotiated and distributed," that should read to Hannah
14
    Plyler and not to Hakeem Pinkney.
15
              THE COURT: Hannah Plyler. You know, there was a
16
     little bit of a challenge there with the same initials.
17
              MS. STOUGHTON: We did notice the two HPs. Hakeem
18
    Pinkney is HPY.
19
              THE COURT: I saw that. It just still confused us.
20
2.1
    Okay.
              MS. STOUGHTON: And then given the discussion with
22
    the defense counsel earlier about the estate of Donna Badger
23
    and the Arthur Badger matter, we were hoping that Your Honor
2.4
    would be willing, when you instruct on the estate of Donna
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Badger and/or the estate's beneficiaries, to instruct the jury that pursuant to the footnote on page 3 of the indictment, that Arthur Badger and the estate of Donna Badger are referred to collectively as the estate of Donna Badger.

1.3

2.1

2.4

THE COURT: Let me look at the footnote again before I address this issue. Yeah. This is one of those examples where y'all are so embedded in this case that things like the footnote seems immensely important to y'all. And believe me, to me, it's simply a footnote. I saw counsel for the defendant stand up. You got a thought about that?

MR. ABEE: Yes, Judge. And we would object to that for the same reasons that we put in our renewed Rule 29.

Those are different entities. There was no duties owed to Mr. Arthur Badger. And we think that lumping that in not only would cause juror confusion but is just inconsistent with the law, both the law as charged in the indictment and with the law that has been provided to the Court by the experts and the facts.

THE COURT: Ms. Stoughton, what's your response to that?

MS. STOUGHTON: Well, Your Honor, all of these checks came from Arthur Badger's \$1.325 million, but the checks interchangeably said Arthur Badger and estate of Donna Badger on the memo line. So it's our position these are part of the misrepresentations. This is part of the confusion and

```
intent to defraud, is the fact that these two entities were
 1
     used interchangeably. The money, again, did come from Arthur
 2
    Badger, but both names were used.
 3
              THE COURT: Where is the -- where did you want me to
 4
     insert something about Footnote 1?
 5
              MS. STOUGHTON: So on page 14C, the overt act for
 6
 7
     the conspiracy, is the first time that Your Honor uses the
     language the estate of Donna Badger and/or the estate's
 8
    beneficiaries in the jury charge.
              THE COURT: What did you want me to add there?
10
              MS. STOUGHTON: Under the indictment, Arthur Badger
11
    and the estate of Donna Badger are referred to collectively
12
    as the estate of Donna Badger.
1.3
              THE COURT: Let's see if this doesn't do it.
14
     the charges pending, Austin (sic) Badger and the estate of
15
    Donna Badger are referred to collectively as the estate of
16
    Donna Badger. Does that do it?
17
              MS. STOUGHTON: Arthur Badger, Your Honor.
18
              THE COURT: I'm sorry, Arthur Badger. Thank you.
19
    And I note the defendant's objections for the record.
20
              MR. ABEE: Yes, sir. And we just want to point out
2.1
     that under the exhibit, I think it's Government's Exhibit
22
     218, that Mr. Badger is not a beneficiary of the estate, just
23
     to make that clear for the record.
2.4
              THE COURT: But, you know, you can refer to
25
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```
something incorporate and say, when I say this, I mean
 1
 2
     so-and-so, and it doesn't -- that's irrelevant. You've
    already defined what that means. And that's how I take this.
 3
    And that's how I take that footnote.
 4
              MR. ABEE: Understood, Judge. We are just pointing
 5
     out that the evidence does not conform to that, because it
 6
 7
    makes clear that Arthur Badger had renounced any right to be
    a beneficiary.
 8
              THE COURT: I know your point as to that.
              Okay. What else, Ms. Stoughton?
10
              MS. STOUGHTON: One final request, Your Honor, on
11
    page 20. This is Count 2, the bank fraud charge. The third
12
    element reads that the defendant executed or attempted to
1.3
    execute the scheme with intent to defraud the financial
14
     institution. We've charged this under 1344(2) instead of
15
     1344(1). And the Fourth Circuit is clear that the intent to
16
     defraud the financial institution is not an element of 13 --
17
              THE COURT: So you don't need (3)?
18
              MS. STOUGHTON: You need intent to defraud, but it
19
     doesn't have to be intent to defraud the financial
20
     institution.
2.1
              THE COURT: Scheme with intent to defraud,
22
    semi-colon?
23
              MS. STOUGHTON: Yes.
2.4
              THE COURT: Taking out the words "the financial
25
```

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institution?"
 1
 2
              MS. STOUGHTON: Yes.
              THE COURT: Defense response to that?
 3
              MR. ABEE: We agree with that. We spoke earlier in
 4
     the day about that. I would add on the same topic then, on
 5
     the next page, page 21 --
 6
 7
              THE COURT: When I get to you, I want to hear
     your -- I want to be a little more systematic about it.
 8
     we get -- let's do it when we do yours.
 9
              MR. ABEE: We do agree with that change.
10
              THE COURT: Good.
11
                              That's our last request, Your Honor.
              MS. STOUGHTON:
12
              THE COURT: Let me hear from the defense.
1.3
              MR. ABEE: Yes, Judge. The first point to take up
14
     is piggybacking on what we just discussed.
15
              THE COURT: What page?
16
                         Twenty-one of the proposed charge, Judge.
17
              MR. ABEE:
     In the third or second full paragraph, starting with "a
18
     financial institution," we are fine with that first sentence
19
    because that defines what a financial institution is. But
20
     the rest of that paragraph talks about intent to defraud the
2.1
     financial institution.
22
23
              THE COURT: I got you. Let me read it over.
                                                             What's
    the Government's response to taking out the next sentence
2.4
    beginning with "The Government need not?"
25
```

MS. STOUGHTON: Well, I think it's an accurate statement of the law, Your Honor. But we don't have an objection to striking it at the defendants' request.

THE COURT: "The Government need not prove," if you don't object and the defendant wants it, I tend to do it. So I'm going to take out that sentence beginning with "the Government need not prove" to the end of that paragraph.

Okay. Next objection.

1.3

2.1

MR. ABEE: Yes, Judge. Then the page before, page 20, in the paragraph that begins, "A scheme or artifice to obtain," we would add at the end of that paragraph or ask that the Court add at the end of that paragraph the definition of "by means of." And that definition comes from the Loughrin case.

And, Judge, I should make clear for the record as well that earlier today, we filed a first amended set of jury instructions. And it's got as Exhibit 1 --

THE COURT: You can't -- listen, folks, filing something at the last-second like this is not reasonable.

Okay? So this is, like, impossible for the Court. I've gone through -- y'all filed how many jury charges? I gave you a deadline and now you ambush me. I don't really like that, because now if things don't work out the way you want, you are going to claim I didn't address something. I don't like this.

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MR. ABEE: No, Judge. I'm just going to pick the
 1
     ones here that piggybacks on the language --
 2
              THE COURT: I have not seen any amended jury
 3
     charges.
 4
              MR. ABEE:
                         I understand. And, Judge, I'm happy to
 5
    pass up if that will help you --
 6
              THE COURT: I set a deadline for a reason.
 7
              MR. ABEE: Understood, Judge. And this is to
 8
     conform to the evidence and the arguments that were made in
     our Rule 29. Now, Judge, I am not going through the full
10
     amended version. I'm only trying to point out in this one
11
    here that we made during our Rule 29 motion, we made an
12
     argument that "by means of" is defined by our Supreme Court
1.3
     as to mean a mechanism naturally inducing a bank to part with
14
    money in its control, meaning that the alleged falsity or
15
     false representation must be the mechanism.
16
              THE COURT: What's the Government's response?
17
              MS. STOUGHTON: I was trying to pull up Loughrin,
18
    Your Honor, to take a look at it, because I have not seen it
19
20
     either. Can you read it again, Mr. Abee?
                               It's Loughrin, for the record, 573
2.1
              MR. ABEE: Yes.
    U.S. 351, and it defines "by means of" to mean a mechanism
22
    naturally inducing a bank to part with money in its control.
23
              And, Judge, we believe that's necessary for the jury
2.4
     to understand that it must be -- the fraudulent pretenses,
25
```

```
representations, or promises must be the mechanism by which
 1
     the bank then gave up control of the money.
 2
              MS. STOUGHTON: It seems like that might be covered
 3
    by the materiality paragraph on the next page.
 4
              THE COURT: A statement is material if it has the
 5
    natural tendency to influence or is capable of influencing
 6
 7
    the decision-making body to which it was addressed. It is
     irrelevant whether the false statement actually influenced or
 8
     affected the decision-making process, so the fact finding
    body. Are you arguing to the contrary here?
10
              MR. ABEE: No, Judge. I'm arguing when you look
11
    under the elements of bank fraud, and the first element has a
12
    requirement "by means of."
1.3
              THE" COURT: It does.
14
              MR. ABEE: And I'm trying to define "by means of."
15
              THE COURT: Does the Government object to adding the
16
    definition "by means of."
17
              MS. STOUGHTON: No, Your Honor.
18
              THE COURT: So let's -- so you want me to add the
19
20
     language "by means of," just a new paragraph, means what?
    Give me what -- what you want me to say.
2.1
              MR. ABEE: It means that the alleged falsity or
22
     fraud must be the mechanism --
23
              THE COURT: Hold it. Okay.
2.4
              MR. ABEE: -- must be the mechanism naturally
25
```

```
inducing a bank to part with money in its control.
1
 2
              MS. STOUGHTON: Your Honor, I apologize. I have
     Loughrin here. It says the "by means of" language is
 3
     satisfied when, as here, the false statement is the mechanism
 4
    naturally inducing a bank. I just haven't had the
 5
     opportunity -- I don't know whether that language is
 6
     exclusive, which is what their proposed charge suggests.
 7
     Supreme Court says that is a way to satisfy it. It doesn't
 8
     say it's the only way to satisfy the "by means of" language.
              THE COURT: What's the defendant's response to that?
10
              MR. ABEE: Judge, regardless of whether it is the
11
     only way to define it or a way, it is material here because
12
     of our argument that there was no false representation that
1.3
     caused the bank to part with the money. And so it is the
14
     jury's decision whether or not that falsity or false
15
     representation is really what caused the bank to then make
16
    whatever payments or distribute whatever proceeds.
17
              THE COURT: What's the Government's response?
18
              MS. STOUGHTON: I don't disagree with that. I just
19
    would prefer that the charge not suggest to the jury that the
20
     only way to satisfy --
2.1
              THE COURT: What other way could it be accomplished,
22
    Ms. Stoughton?
23
              MS. STOUGHTON: Well, it could say by means -- what
2.4
     the Supreme Court says, the "by means of" language is
25
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```
satisfied when the defendant's false statement is the
 1
 2
    mechanism --
              THE COURT: No, because this is 40 pages, show me
 3
    where we are using "by means of" so I can make sure I'm
 4
     looking at where --
 5
              MR. ABEE: Judge, I have that on page 19 of your
 6
 7
    proposed charge. And it would be under number one.
              THE COURT: Good. Let me just look at it. Do we
 8
    use the words "by means of" though?
              MR. ABEE: That's where I had it written.
10
             MS. STOUGHTON: "By means of" is the paragraph
11
    above. It's the language we used in the indictment.
12
              THE COURT: Right. So it's in the first
13
    paragraph of that page?
14
             MS. STOUGHTON: Yes, Your Honor.
15
              THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah. So, Ms. Stoughton, what do
16
    you recommend that it say?
17
              MS. STOUGHTON: The "by means of" language is
18
    satisfied when the defendant's false statement is the
19
    mechanism naturally inducing the bank to part money within
20
     its control.
2.1
              THE COURT: "By means of" can be satisfied --
22
             MS. STOUGHTON: Sure.
23
              THE COURT: "-- where the alleged falsity or
24
     fraud --" I hate doing this on the fly, folks. This is why
25
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```
we try to do it ahead of time.
 1
              Okay. Would this do it: "By means of" can be
 2
     satisfied where the alleged falsity or fraud is the mechanism
 3
    naturally inducing the bank to part with money in its
 4
     control? Would that meet everybody's --
 5
              MS. STOUGHTON: No objection from the Government,
 6
    Your Honor.
 7
              THE COURT: From the defense?
 8
              MR. ABEE: No objection from the defense.
              THE COURT: And you want that -- where do you want
10
     that inserted? Does it matter? I'm going to do it after a
11
     scheme and artifice. I will do it after that.
12
              MR. ABEE: On page 20, that's where we thought it
1.3
    might naturally fit.
14
              THE COURT: Yes, it's on page 20. I'm inserting it
15
    after the paragraph that begins, "a scheme or artifice to
16
     obtain." I will do it the next one, "by means of," so it's
17
     among those definitions.
18
              Okay. What's next?
19
              MR. ABEE: Judge, on that point, just for
20
     consistency then, on page 19 under 1, do we need to add "by
2.1
    means of false or fraudulent pretenses?"
22
              THE COURT: Where?
23
              MR. ABEE: This is on Page 19, under -- you've got
24
     subparagraph (1), the first element. And at the end, the
25
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second-to-last line of that subheading, a financial
1
 2
     institution, and then it says, by false or fraudulent
    pretenses. To track the indictment and the language we just
 3
    discussed, should it not also say "by means of?"
 4
              THE COURT: That's fine.
 5
              Okay. What else?
 6
              MR. ABEE: Next, Judge, I've got page 24.
 7
              THE COURT: Okay.
 8
              MR. ABEE: At the end of the first paragraph, Judge,
     this is something that we had in our original proposed
10
     charge: You must unanimously agree, however, on the
11
     components of the scheme to defraud.
12
              THE COURT: Well, I charge them that they have to
1.3
    have each of the elements. So why doesn't that take care of
14
    it?
15
              MR. ABEE: This is in addition to that, Judge. This
16
     is unanimity on the actual scheme to defraud. So if there
17
    was not an agreement on that particular scheme, then that
18
    element is not satisfied.
19
              THE COURT: Well, I say -- I mean, it's one of the
20
     five elements. It's element one, must have a scheme and
2.1
     artifice. I say that in No. 1. So why do I need it again?
22
              MR. ABEE: Well, it's the unanimity requirement,
23
     Judge.
24
              THE COURT: Well, I told them everything is
25
```

unanimous. You want to do that every line? Everything has to be unanimous. I say that every element they must — they must decide unanimously beyond a reasonable doubt. So why am I going to pull out one of these elements and say it again? One of the things I'm trying to do is not repeat the same thing over and over again.

1.3

2.1

MR. ABEE: I understand that, Judge. Our point here is that the scheme to defraud, the jury's heard a lot of different potential schemes, a lot of different ways in which different people were defrauded. And our point is there must be unanimous agreement on the particular scheme used by Mr. Laffitte.

THE COURT: What's the Government's response?

MS. STOUGHTON: Your Honor, the indictment

specifically charges this specific incident, it's the

\$33,789.83. It's not that any scheme to defraud --

THE COURT: It's the 33K. That's the scheme. I don't want to make this thing so complicated that nobody can understand it. I'm having trouble understanding you. So I don't think the jury is going to understand you.

I mean, you know, if the issue is, will they understand the scheme we are talking about, the answer is yes. It's designated. It said it's the 33K. That's the scheme. We are not talking about any other scheme under wire fraud.

```
MR. ABEE: Okay. We stand by our argument on that
 1
 2
     one.
              THE COURT: Okay. What else?
 3
              MR. ABEE: Last one we have, I believe, is the
 4
    advice of counsel. We understand the Court has not included
 5
     that. We included that in our original proposed jury charge.
 6
    The burden is pretty low. We've got to produce just some
 7
    evidence.
 8
              THE COURT: So what -- who was the lawyer?
              MR. ABEE: Well, there are a number from the Peters
10
    Murdaugh Parker firm.
11
              THE COURT: We are going to be specific, because I
12
     think what fails here is specificity. Who was the lawyer
1.3
     that he was relying on?
14
              MR. ABEE: We've got both Alex Murdaugh and Ronnie
15
    Crosby.
16
              THE COURT: And what cases -- in what specific case
17
    of each count was Alex Murdaugh -- we are going to figure out
18
    what the case is and what his advice -- specific advice was
19
20
     that you are claiming he's relying on.
              MR. ABEE: Give me just one second.
2.1
              THE COURT: Let's go through Alex Murdaugh first.
22
              MR. ABEE: All right. Let me start first, Judge,
23
    with the 680, $680,000 settlement. There's evidence in the
24
     record that that was discussed with Ronnie Crosby. And a
25
```

determination was made about how that 680 was going to be 1 2 reimbursed to the client. Mr. Laffitte testified about having that conversation with Mr. Crosby. Mr. Crosby had 3 previously held out Mr. Laffitte as his client in the e-mail 4 to --5 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Who? Say this again. 6 MR. ABEE: Mr. Crosby has specifically held out Mr. 7 Laffitte as a client of the firm. And that was in the e-mail 8 that was provided to Tiffany Provence. And that was Government's Exhibit 71. 10 THE COURT: But what advice did Ronnie Crosby 11 provide -- first of all, you know, there's a process. You 12 are counsel. And as to the \$680,000, those are settling --1.3 I've been told this is settling a claim. He can't be the 14 lawyer for the other party in the dispute. 15 MR. ABEE: Well, Judge, the discussion was between 16 Mr. Laffitte and Mr. Crosby. And it was talking about the 17 best way to make the client whole in a way that didn't cause 18 additional --19 20 THE COURT: They were potential opponents. He was saying, I had a claim. He had concerns about the liability 2.1 to the client, to the law firm's client and to the law firm. 22 He had concerns about both. They tried to get a release from 23 the law firm. So he's not his lawyer. He is a party in a 2.4

negotiation. Plus, you haven't given me any specific advice.

25

He went to him and said what? And what advice did he rely on?

2.1

MR. ABEE: So the evidence, the testimony that's in the record is that Mr. Laffitte had a conversation with Mr. Crosby. And this was before the 680 was paid or anything. And this was in order to try to figure out what the best course of action would be to make --

THE COURT: But this is a misapplication of bank funds. And Mr. Crosby doesn't represent the bank. He doesn't represent -- I assure you, the most surprised person in the world would be Ronnie Crosby, that he was giving advice to Mr. Laffitte about banking misapplication.

MR. ABEE: Judge, I hear you on that. But you look at it from Mr. Mr. Laffitte's point of view.

THE COURT: What advice did he give him that he relied on, specific? Don't give me generalities. Tell me specifically. To get advice of counsel, you've got to fully disclose to the other side, and then you've got to get specific advice. You know, the typical presentation here is you go to your tax accountant and you say, can I get -- can I deduct this, and the guy says yes, and then you get prosecuted for tax fraud. That is the typical case.

What specific advice did he solicit from Ronnie that he had an attorney-client relationship with him? Sounds to me like they are disputants with each other, trying to work

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out a deal. He described it as a negotiated settlement.
 1
     can't be negotiating with an opposing party and he also serve
 2
     as your lawyer. That would be actually unethical for Mr.
 3
     Crosby to do that. He can't represent him in that. So what
 4
     specifically did Mr. Crosby tell him that he relied on
 5
     regarding the charge of bank fraud, of bank misapplication?
 6
              MR. ABEE: Yes. If I may address first the
 7
     adversity, and then I will get to your specific question.
 8
     the adversity at that time, both the law firm and the bank
     were in the same boat. They were both --
10
              THE COURT: But they were also disputants with each
11
     other.
12
              MR. ABEE: Not yet, not at that time.
1.3
              THE COURT: He says, listen, go try to get a release
14
     from them.
15
              MR. ABEE: After the fact.
16
              THE COURT: It's all the same transaction.
17
    me what Ronnie Crosby said to him that told him that this
18
    wasn't -- regarding the misapplication of bank funds.
19
              MR. ABEE: Yes. So the discussion that Mr. Laffitte
20
     testified was about Mr. Crosby and the discussion that they
2.1
    had about how to make the client whole to avoid future
22
     liability. That's when the 680 came in, as a way to meet the
23
     law firm halfway, in order to then return that money to the
2.4
     client to avoid --
25
```

THE COURT: I do not find that Ronnie Crosby was representing him as counsel. And he did not receive any advice regarding the allegations in Count 4. I deny that.

What else?

1.3

2.1

2.4

MR. ABEE: All right. Judge, next, as far as the loans that were taken out of the accounts, and that goes to several of the different counts --

THE COURT: What counts? Let's be specific.

MR. ABEE: Let's go to -- I believe, Judge, it was

Count 2. And allegation here is negotiating, distributing, a

check totaling 101,000 to Hannah Plyler, knowing that the

funds belonged to the estate of Donna Badger and the estate's

beneficiaries. So two points here -- and this would involve

Mr. Murdaugh. There was discussion between Mr. Laffitte and

Mr. Murdaugh about the loans and the validity of those loans

and his authorization to make those loans.

THE COURT: I didn't hear that. I heard him say
that Alex Murdaugh came to him and asked him, can I borrow
money? He's now a borrower of the bank. He's not his
lawyer. He is a customer -- he is going to him as
conservator and saying, can I borrow money? He is not giving
him legal advice. He's asking him, can I borrow money? Now,
did he give him legal advice? I didn't hear him -- I was
listening to this very carefully. I didn't hear any
indication that Alex Murdaugh was his lawyer at this time in

which he is a bank customer. That's got to violate every rule of both banking and lawyering to do that. And he's not serving as his lawyer. He is a customer of both the bank, and he is an applicant for a loan from a conservator.

1.3

2.1

2.4

And Mr. Crosby testified -- there's no contest to this -- that when the case is closed, the law firm -- the PR lawyer is finished.

MR. ABEE: No, we disagree with that completely.

THE COURT: I know you do, but where is the evidence to the contrary? Because that was offered. I didn't hear any -- the key issue here, he can't be the lawyer in this situation. It wouldn't be reasonable to be the lawyer. He's a borrower. He's an applicant. But you haven't given me any specific advice that's in the record that Alex Murdaugh gave the defendant.

MR. ABEE: Let me first address --

THE COURT: No. Address that. That's pretty fundamental. What did he say? What's in the record that Alex Murdaugh gave him legal advice?

MR. ABEE: The testimony was after Murdaugh came and asked if he could take the loan -- and I agree with you that that is not, in and of itself, legal advice -- Mr. Laffitte then goes across the street, gets advice from the judge, and comes back. And I believe today on cross-examination he testified he had another conversation with Mr. Murdaugh about

1 the loans themselves.

1.3

2.1

2.4

THE COURT: But he didn't give any -- I listened very carefully. Did he give him advice? Discussing -- the guy wants a loan. Okay? And that is not legal advice. That is not legal advice.

MR. ABEE: The legality of that loan --

THE COURT: I didn't hear anything about legality of the loan. And he didn't indicate he was seeking his advice.

They were discussing -- Murdaugh wants to be a borrower, not a lawyer. He's not the lawyer. He's a borrower.

MR. ABEE: Judge, we argue that Mr. Laffitte can't make that determination of when Mr. Murdaugh takes off the lawyer hat and puts on --

THE COURT: Oh, come on. You know, there is a great line in a Fourth Circuit case, you seek to persuade us as judges what we know to be untrue as men. Let me, for modern times, men and women as judges. Come on now. He's over here trying to get money out of the conservatorship. And he comes and says, can I get money? And, ultimately, he does. It's not his lawyer.

Yes, Ms. Stoughton.

MS. STOUGHTON: I agree with Your Honor's position, but I also wanted to point out, the Plyler loan is sort of a red herring. It's not charged as illegal conduct under the indictment. So regardless of whether he thought he had or

didn't have permission, it's not charged in the indictment.

1.3

2.1

THE COURT: That's why I wanted you to point to the count. What's the specific count that he got legal advice about? Because, you know, I've just detected a lot of generalities with not a lot of specifics here. And this is a significant point. I get that. But tell me about this \$101,000 that was paid -- let's look at what the charge is there. It's Count 2 we are talking about; is that correct?

MR. ABEE: That's correct, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Count 2, that the defendant, with his alleged co-defendant, knowingly executed a scheme and artifice to obtain money and funds by false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, and aided and abetted -- this is Murdaugh -- by negotiating and distributing a check of \$101,000.

Did he give him advice about the \$101,000 and the transfer to Plyler? Where is the evidence in the record of that?

MR. ABEE: Based on the Government's allegation, there would be no \$101,000 if it was not for the loan that was originally taken out. And so what we are saying is that the discussion about the loans meets what we have as a very small burden of production.

THE COURT: But you've got to have logic. You have got to have common sense here. He's not the lawyer. He's

not giving legal advice. He's an alleged co-conspirator and an attempted borrower. He's not the lawyer. And, you know, there are a number of cases in which it says, you know, about a co-defendant who happens to be a lawyer. And that does not make it an advice of counsel just because the co-defendant is a lawyer.

1.3

2.1

You know, I'm charging good faith. Okay? And I kind of heard that more from Mr. Laffitte than I heard advice of counsel. I didn't really see or hear him -- he was saying, I trusted these guys -- I heard him say that a lot -- because they were lawyers and I thought they knew what they were doing. I get that. That's good faith. That's the good faith charge. But sitting here and saying that he got advice, you haven't even identified the advice he got, what specific advice there is. I've had this come up a lot. And it's like the lawyer, he goes to a law firm and gets advice. There's no advice. You haven't put anything in the record about the specific advice he relied on.

MR. ABEE: Judge, there is evidence in the record, I will give you another example. Mr. Laffitte talked about taking structured settlements and how the best way to select certain options over others, you listen to the advice of lawyers, and Forge Consulting is who they would always use -
THE COURT: But, no, that's regarding what -- when

he's serving as a conservator and he's picking out something.

But that's not these loans. A structure is a completely different thing.

1.3

2.1

2.4

MR. ABEE: I am not disagreeing with you there, Judge.

THE COURT: There are things -- I agree with you that at the point where he is the party plaintiff in the name of someone, and he goes to get a structure, and he has the input from a lawyer representing -- this is before the settlement. I think that's easy. I think that's right. But that's not what's going on here. The case is over. There's a pot of money sitting over at the bank. And Mr. Murdaugh wants to borrow it. And he goes to the conservator, duly-appointed officer of the court, to serve, to protect, and defend this money. And the lawyer is not over there -- he's not in his hat as a lawyer. He is a potential borrower.

Now, the better argument -- and I am not saying it passes the day, but I'm making the good faith charge -- is that he thought this guy wouldn't do something like this because he wouldn't think he would be engaged in a criminal scheme. That's his defense. But going off on advice of counsel is a completely, to my view, a meritless argument.

MR. ABEE: Judge, you've also got the expert testimony that in Mr. Murdaugh and their firm continues to be the attorney until the funds have been fully distributed.

Mr. Laffitte is then seeing somebody who he believes is his

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attorney -- and there's no doubt that he has testified as to
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    his belief.
              THE COURT: I'm just saying you haven't identified
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    any advice he got regarding this specific matter. And he's
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     over there as a borrower. He's not over there as the lawyer.
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     It's an appropriate basis. I've ruled. No advice of counsel
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    as to Count 2.
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              Is there another advice of counsel?
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              MR. ABEE: Oh, sorry, Judge. We were not just
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     counting that to Count 2 --
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              THE COURT: I'm trying to make you be specific
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    because the generalities make it harder to deal with. If
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     there's another claim you had that another one of these
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     specifically identified loans or actions, you've got to go to
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     the event, and then we are going to look at what the advice
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    was, and did he actually get any advice on that particular
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    matter which is the subject of the indictment.
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              MR. ABEE: Judge, I will then go to paragraph 8,
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    which has --
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              THE COURT: Whoa. Whoa. I don't know what
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    paragraph 8 is.
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              MR. ABEE: I'm sorry. Paragraph 8 of the second
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     superseding indictment.
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              THE COURT: Okay. I'm looking at the counts here.
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                         I understand, Judge. Those are
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              MR. ABEE:
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incorporated into the counts.
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              THE COURT: What now? What paragraph are we talking
     about?
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              MR. ABEE: Well, I guess my point is, Judge,
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    paragraph 8 has --
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              THE COURT: What page is that?
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 7
              MR. ABEE: It begins on page --
              THE COURT: 3. Okay. I got you. Okay.
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              MR. ABEE: This is defining the scheme.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. ABEE: And it has all of these different
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     subparts, Judge. And I'm looking at a number of them that
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     talks about -- so we've got the loans that are discussed in
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    C. We've got the discussion of extending the loan to the
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    customer, which we understand the Court's ruling on that.
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    And then --
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              THE COURT: Whoa. You are flying away from me here.
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    What specifically about C -- what advice did Alex Murdaugh
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    give the defendant about loaning him $963,000?
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              MR. ABEE: That was the part of the discussion as to
    whether or not the loans were authorized.
2.1
              THE COURT: No. He didn't -- you are supposed to
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     fully disclose. You are supposed to be your lawyer. He's
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    over there borrowing money. He's not the lawyer. This is --
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     to me, it's just -- I'm shaking my head. It's just absurd.
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MR. ABEE: I understand that, Judge. What I'm trying to get across, I believe, and maybe I am not doing it very artfully, is you have to look at this from Mr.

Laffitte's point of view. He's had an attorney-client relationship with this firm for years before any of these transactions.

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THE COURT: Well, hold it now. He's had -- he has served as a conservator in some cases. And he has -- in that capacity, he was the party plaintiff in the name for some minor children or disabled people. And those lawyers represented him. I get that.

But regarding these loans, the cases have been settled, and now Mr. Murdaugh is a borrower. And it's unreasonable to say that he's my lawyer when he's borrowing money and he comes and the question is, can I borrow money? He's not over there as the lawyer. He's over there as a borrower. And I don't know how many times I've got to say this. It doesn't fit. You know, if there's anything, you are getting good faith, that's where it potentially fits. And advice of counsel is a much different thing than, you know, he was a lawyer, I trusted him. That's a different defense.

MR. ABEE: I understand.

THE COURT: It's not advice. You can't identify the advice he gave. So what else other than on page C, on page 4

of the indictment? What else? Because I want you to be specific.

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MR. ABEE: Judge, I guess I could wrap this up by saying, we understand the Court's ruling. And our point is that Mr. Laffitte relied on Mr. Murdaugh and members of the firm as far as a range of advice, including the filling out the forms for the conservatorship or any of the fillings that were done --

THE COURT: He believed in good faith, but he didn't get advice from them. You go and say, I've got this legal problem, you fully disclose it, and that's part of the elements of it, and you got advice. What you've got is, he said, I trusted the lawyers. I heard him say it repeatedly. And that is the good faith defense, not advice of counsel. I think you are contorting advice of counsel.

I've ruled on this. Are there other specific examples? I've got a jury I want to bring in here. And I feel like I'm kind of repeating myself here. Is there other specific loans or actions that you claim he got advice? And then I want to know the specific advice gotten.

MR. ABEE: No, Judge. We rest on arguments we've already made.

THE COURT: I don't mean to give you a hard time
about this. Just, I think you are beating a dead horse here.

I think I made clear that he's ever here as a berrover not

25 I think I made clear that he's over here as a borrower, not

as the lawyer. And what I heard the witness say wasn't, he gave me advice -- and didn't identify the advice he got. He just said, I knew these guys, I trusted them. I'm giving a charge on good faith. That's the appropriate charge, in my view. And I've ruled. Anything else?

MR. ABEE: If I may have a moment, Judge.

THE COURT: Take your time.

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MR. ABEE: That's all we have, Judge.

THE COURT: Let me go through, if I might. And I'm sorry to be impatient. I just don't like this last-minute thing, when we try to be very deliberate and careful here.

And coming in sort of the last minute is not the best way to get a comprehensive, appropriate adjudication. But we've done our best here.

Let's just go through. As to the Government's request to charge, I substantially charged request to charge 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. On 13, we slightly changed the charge there to make it clear they had to rely on the audiotape if there was any dispute. I didn't charge 14, because there was no issue about voluntariness. I did not charge request 15 because -- oh, I did charge 15. It's in the charge. 16 went to whether the defendant testified or didn't testify. I didn't like that charge because I've already addressed the issue on credibility. And I think pointing specifically to the credibility of the defendant is

not fair to the defendant. Request to charge No. 17 exculpatory statements of defendant, same reason, general credibility charge is sufficient. I don't think it's fair to focus solely on the credibility of the defendant. Request to charge 18, not charged. Admissions or statements by the defendant, same reason, general credibility charge is sufficient. I substantially charged Count 19. Request to charge 20 and 21 are not charged because they refer to the language of the indictment. I don't send the indictment back as -- because I think it's unfair to the defendant and we lay it out in the charge. I charge -- I substantially charged request to charge 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38. Those are all the Government charges. Now, let me address the defendant's proposed

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Now, let me address the defendant's proposed charges. I've substantially charge 1 and 2. No. 3 was not included. I've substantially charged 4 and 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Request to charge 12 I did not charge, on advice of counsel. We've spoken about that. Request to charge 13, existence of attorney-client relationship, I do not find it relevant to the case and to the charges made, and did not charge it. There was a request to charge 14 adding about if a witness took the Fifth. I did not charge it because no one took the Fifth. So I don't need to address that issue. I've substantially charged 15 and 16. Missing witness, No. 17,

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not charged. Not appropriate here. There was no showing of
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     any witness that was available and not produced.
                                                       I refer
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     U.S. vs. Brooks for that. Either party could have subpoenaed
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     available witnesses. Request to charge 18, I've
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     substantially charged. Request to charge 19, I've
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     substantially charge.
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              Did I leave out any ruling on any of the requests to
     charge from first the Government?
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              MS. STOUGHTON: Not from the Government, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: From the defense?
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              MR. ABEE: No, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Let's turn to the verdict form.
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    Any objections to the verdict form from the Government?
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              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Your Honor, just one minor point.
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    On Count 6, it states: In regard to the charge of
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    misapplication of bank funds related to the funding of a
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     $500,000 line of credit, the language of the indictment
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     specifically states the issuance of a $284,787.52 cashier's
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     check. And that was from the line of credit, but the advance
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     itself is what's charged.
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              THE COURT: Let me give you the purpose of me
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    putting what it refers to. If I don't do it, they don't know
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    which -- it's just to identify the count. And I've got it in
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    detail in my charge and in the -- but I think to -- I am not
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     trying to be comprehensive here. I'm just trying to say,
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hey, this is the one about the 500,000, for the same reason I
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    didn't put for farming and all that. I didn't do that.
    will leave that to y'all to do in your argument. And I've
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    got it in the charge, but I didn't think it was necessary
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    here.
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              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Understood, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay. From the defense, any objection
    to the verdict form?
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              MR. ABEE: No objection from the defense.
              THE COURT: Okay. Have we got our exhibits
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     straight? I understand there was an issue about two
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    exhibits.
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                              Yes, Your Honor. Exhibit 49A is a
              MS. LIMEHOUSE:
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     subsection related to an e-mail chain. The Government had
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    that it was admitted, but the defense had that it was not.
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    We actually reviewed it with Mr. Laffitte during his
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     cross-examination and there was no objection. I don't know
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    at this point if they have an objection to that piece of
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    evidence being admitted but --
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              THE COURT: Is there an objection to 49A?
              MR. DANIEL: No, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: 49A is admitted.
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              (Government's Exh. 49A is received in evidence.)
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              THE COURT: Any other missing exhibits?
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              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Next exhibit, Your Honor, is Exhibit
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193. We never used it or referred to it. And we are going
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     to strike it.
              THE COURT: 193 is struck. Anything else?
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              MS. LIMEHOUSE: That's, I believe, all from the
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    Government suppressant.
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              THE COURT: How about from the defense, any missing
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    exhibits?
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              MR. AUSTIN: I don't believe so, Your Honor. Let me
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     just check. No, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Okay. Just to be clear, Ms. Limehouse,
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    the Government is satisfied that the jury will have -- clerk
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    has all the exhibits for the Government?
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              MS. LIMEHOUSE: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Is the defense satisfied that we have
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    all the exhibits from the defense?
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              MR. DANIEL: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Very good. Okay. Are we ready to do
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    closing argument? Is the Government ready?
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             MS. LIMEHOUSE: We are, Your Honor. If we could
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    just move the podium before the jury comes in.
              THE COURT: Go right ahead.
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              Are we ready? Let's bring in the jury.
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              (Whereupon, the jury returns to open court at 1:54
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    p.m.)
              THE COURT: Please be seated. Mr. Daniel, call your
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1 next witness.

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2 MR. DANIEL: Your Honor, at this time the defense rests.

THE COURT: Very good. Does the Government have anything in reply?

MS. LIMEHOUSE: The Government rests, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Very good. Ladies and gentlemen, let me tell you the stage we are in now. The parties have both rested. All the evidence is in. We will now hear closing arguments. Please give the lawyers your full attention.

MS. LIMEHOUSE: May it please the Court.

Absolute power corrupts absolutely. For nearly two weeks, y'all have heard testimony and seen evidence about how the defendant, Russell Laffitte, and his co-conspirator, Alex Murdaugh, went unchecked and unchallenged in Hampton County for over a decade. It is this absolute power that gave them the opportunity to exploit the vulnerable. The relationship between the Murdaughs and the Laffittes in Hampton County spans decades. It is with the backdrop of that personal and professional relationship, coupled with the opportunity created by their absolute power, that led to this conspiracy.

You heard how Murdaugh was chaotic, full of it, always had a story. We agree. Murdaugh needed someone like the defendant, someone who from the defense's own experts was meticulous, a cross-your-T's and dot-your-eyes kind of guy.

Now maybe none of this would have happened without Alex

Murdaugh. But none of it could have happened without the

defendant.

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Now, the indictment charges six counts. The Court is going to review all of those counts with you in detail, including the elements that the Government has to prove to establish the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. But I want to provide a road map of these counts with you. And I would review the evidence the Government has established relating to each element of these counts.

Now, Count 1 charges the defendant conspired with Alex Murdaugh to steal Murdaugh's client's settlement funds, including Natasha Thomas and Hakeem Pinkney and Arthur Badger. The loans from Hannah Plyler and Malik Williams are included in the scheme to defraud because they provide the backdrop, the motive, the intent, that led to the theft of these funds.

Count 2 is what we call a substantive bank fraud charge. And it relates to one of the checks that the defendant negotiated from Arthur Badger's settlement funds and deposited into Hannah Plyler's conservatorship account to pay back the loans he extended Alex Murdaugh.

Count 3 is what we call a substantive bank fraud charge. And it relates to one of the checks with the memo line, estate of Donna Badger, totaling \$33,789.83 that the

defendant negotiated for Murdaugh and deposited into Murdaugh's personal account at Palmetto State Bank.

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Counts 4, 5, and 6, all charge misapplication of bank funds. Count 4 relates to the \$680,000 payment from the defendant to the law firm. Count 5 relates to the \$750,000 loan for the stated purpose of beach house renovations. And last, Count 6, relates to the \$284,787.52, the advance that the defendant extended to Murdaugh on the line of credit to pay off the unsecured loans from Hannah's account.

So let's start with Count 1, the conspiracy. In order to prove Count 1, the Government must establish that two or more people entered into a conspiracy, agreement, or understanding to commit an unlawful act. Here, that is bank fraud and wire fraud.

Second, at some point during the existence or life of the conspiracy, agreement, or understanding, the defendant knew the unlawful purpose of that agreement.

And third, that the defendant joined the agreement willfully and with the intent to further the unlawful purpose.

The conspiracy is the agreement. And the agreement itself is the crime. We will talk about bank fraud and wire fraud in more detail in a minute. But for purposes of the conspiracy, the agreement is what matters. In this case, the conspiracy was for the defendant and Murdaugh to obtain money

and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises to defraud Murdaugh's personal injury clients.

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Now, you've seen a lot about how Mr. Laffitte served as a personal representative and conservator for the clients whose funds were stolen. And it is under these false pretenses that led to the theft and you've also seen misrepresentations, both to the probate court by Mr. Laffitte and Mr. Murdaugh related to the conservatorships and the estates, as well as the misrepresentations related to the re-cutting of the check from Arthur Badger's settlement. It's the false pretenses, it's these misrepresentations, that led to the theft of these funds.

So how it all started. The conspiracy started when the defendant served as a conservator for Hannah and Alania Plyler, and began extending himself loans out of Hannah Plyler's conservatorship account. And continued to extend himself and Murdaugh loans from this account.

Now, the defendant testified that it was Murdaugh's idea to get these loans from Hannah's account. But the records show that the defendant took the first loan in July, 2011, for \$225,000, because his personal loan at another bank was due.

You heard testimony from Ms. Swinson that the defendant used the Plyler loan to pay off loans he obtained

from SouthState Bank. He engaged in self-dealing by unilaterally negotiating a loan to himself from a child's account at a much lower interest rate than the loans he had gotten from an independent bank. He then continued to renew his loans and extend himself new loans, totaling \$355,000, at increasing favorable interest rates.

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He has claimed that the loans were paid back on time and with interest. But that was not true. Ms. Swinson testified how he backdated checks, calculated the interest from the date of the check, and then deposited those checks, sometimes more than a year after the loans were due.

The defendant also testified that the loans were memorialized with promissory notes. This also was not true. By the end, he just transferred himself money out of Hannah Plyler's conservatorship account and called it a loan. The defendant never used a single dime of his legitimate bank income to pay off these loans. He used the \$35,000 PR fee from Arthur Badger, the \$60,000 Pinckney conservator fee, and then he credited himself conservator fees that he claims he was owed for managing Hannah's conservatorship account. And he got a loan from Johnnie Parker, partner at the law firm, to pay the remainder on those loans.

Now, as you heard, Murdaugh was constantly overdrafted on his accounts. And the defendant had to report that overdraft on a quarterly basis in what's called a call

report to the FDIC. Months after the defendant gave himself that first \$225,000 loan in July of 2011, he extended Alex the first loan from Hannah's account.

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And contrary to his testimony that it was Murdaugh's idea, in September, when the defendant gave Murdaugh that first loan, there was a series of e-mails claiming to arrange the loan. And the defendant had not even drawn up the note yet. This was not something that Murdaugh had contemplated months prior and just sat on. The loans were the defendant's idea. The defendant had given himself a loan two months prior. And when he saw that Murdaugh was overdrafted on his accounts in September, when that overdraft would have to be reported to the FDIC on call reports, and before Murdaugh was going to be paid his bonuses, the defendant decided to loan him money from Hannah's account to cover the overdraft.

This sets up a pattern. For the next three years, Murdaugh would constantly be in overdraft. And the defendant would loan him money out of the conservatorship account to cover that overdraft. Internal bank access records show that the defendant would access Murdaugh's accounts, see that he was in overdraft, and then transfer money from Hannah Plyler's account to cover the overdraft.

For example, on October 22nd, 2013, the defendant e-mailed Murdaugh asking for a deposit. Murdaugh responded and stated: Can you make a loan from Hannah and I will pay

it as we discussed?

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Russell then transferred \$70,000 of Hannah Plyler's money into Murdaugh's account. Five days later, the defendant negotiated \$101,369 from Arthur Badger's settlement funds to pay off Hannah Plyler's loans as they discussed. The trend continued until Hannah turned 18.

Now, Malik Williams is very important to this case. We have seen millions of dollars in settlement funds in this case. Malik, on the other hand, received a relatively small settlement. As Ronnie Crosby testified, Alex Murdaugh had nothing to do with Malik Williams's case. It was a small case. And Murdaugh would have no reason to know about Malik's case, much less that the defendant was managing his money as his conservator at the Palmetto State Bank. only way he would have known that is through the defendant. The Malik Williams's case shows that the loans to Murdaugh were the defendant's idea to cover Murdaugh's overdrafts, to right Murdaugh's accounts on a quarterly basis before they had to be reported to the FDIC. Murdaugh was not calling the shots. The defendant was calling the shots. Murdaugh just spent his money and relied on defendant to manage his accounts at whatever cost.

Now, you have heard me say that the loans themselves, although questionable, are not illegal. So why have we spent so much time talking about them? Because they

show motive. They show intent. And most importantly, it is how they were paid off that makes them a part of the conspiracy. And that takes us to Hakeem Pinkney, Natasha Thomas, and Arthur Badger.

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Hakeem Pinkney and Natasha Thomas, as you heard, were involved in a horrific car accident. And Russell Laffitte was appointed to serve as their conservator in September of 2010. Now, when the defendant signed the petition requesting to be appointed as Natasha Thomas's conservator, he swore to the probate court that Natasha was 15, when, in fact, she was two weeks shy of her 18th birthday. In December of 2010, three months after he was appointed to be her conservator, he extended Natasha an 18 percent loan so that she could pay her school expenses. She was 18 at the time. In the defendant's own words, you can't enter into a contract unless you are 18. Natasha included her correct birthday on the loan paperwork, as you can see. And as she told you, after he extended her the loan, he never met her again.

You heard the defendant testify about the relationship that he established with Hannah and Alania Plyler, and how he claimed to act as their surrogate parent and how he kept copious records of their conservatorship accounts. And he did none of this for Hakeem Pinkney or Natasha Thomas.

Hakeem died, as you heard, in October of 2011. That same day, on October 11th, 2011, Murdaugh e-mailed the defendant with a subject line, Pinckney, and said, please call me, 911. Why else would Alex e-mail Russell on October 11th, the day that Hakeem Pinkney died, with a 911 call?

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About a month later, in November, the defendant signed the releases on behalf of Natasha Thomas and Hakeem Pinkney. And as he admitted, Hakeem was dead. Natasha 19 years old. Neither of them needed a conservator.

Then you see on the disbursement sheets for Hakeem and Natasha, both signed by the defendant, indicating that Palmetto State Bank will be receiving a check for \$325,000 for Natasha, and a little over \$309,000 for Hakeem.

Importantly, these disbursement sheets also indicated that the defendant would be collecting \$75,000 in conservator fees. The settlement checks were issued to Palmetto State Bank, drawn on the law firm's client trust account, the account that the lawyers were never paid out of. The memo lines on the checks very clearly indicated that they were settlement proceeds for Natasha Thomas and Hakeem Pinkney. And the amounts corresponded exactly to the amounts indicated on their disbursement sheets, those disbursement sheets that the defendant signed.

And on December 21st, the next day, all on the same day, the defendant issued nine money orders from these two

checks, all through a Palmetto State bank account so that the transactions could not be traced: \$10,000 to Murdaugh's wife Maggie; over \$1,000 to pay off Murdaugh's boat, Murdaugh Charters; \$100,000 to the defendant's father; two money orders totaling over \$141,000 to pay off the unsecured loans the defendant had extended to Murdaugh from Hannah's conservatorship account; \$329,000 to Murdaugh's father; and over \$40,000 to repay the loan that the defendant had extended from Malik Williams's conservatorship account.

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The same day as all of these transactions, Natasha Thomas goes into the Palmetto State Bank. She deposits the check she actually did receive.

Now, the defendant testified that he did not know that the total of \$634,000 in checks belonged to Natasha

Thomas or Hakeem Pinkney, but, of course, he knew. The memo lines clearly indicated that the checks were from Natasha

Thomas's settlement proceeds. And, remember, the defendant knew exactly how and when Murdaugh and the other law partners were paid. They received bi-weekly paychecks that were small relative to their yearly bonuses. At the very end of the year, they received those bonus checks. The checks were paid from an attorney account, not the client trust account. And they were drafted to the individual attorneys by name, not the Palmetto State Bank.

Other than the end-of-the-year bonuses, the

partners, including Murdaugh, were not coming into the bank with large checks from the law firm. And Murdaugh always came to the bank at the end of the year to pay off his loans and deposit his bonus checks. The defendant knew on December 21st, when he issued all of those money orders, based on Murdaugh's finances and e-mail communications, that the money did not belong to Murdaugh.

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So what was happening to Murdaugh's finances at the time? In early November, as you heard, Russell had arranged to have 0 United and Red Beard charged off to comply with the FDIC. But Murdaugh still had to come in and pay for those renewals. The defendant and Murdaugh continued to exchange e-mails about the Berkeley County properties throughout November and early December.

On November 14th, Murdaugh e-mailed Russell and asked when he can meet to talk about the Berkeley County properties. The defendant sent Murdaugh an e-mail on December 12th and asked when he was coming in for the money for the renewal. Murdaugh responded: When we talk, I will remind you what we discussed.

On December 20th, 2011, the same day as Hakeem Pinkney and Natasha Thomas's settlement checks, Murdaugh sends Laffitte an e-mail: Can you call me? And the very next day, Murdaugh comes to the bank with Pinckney and Thomas's \$634,000. And rather than issue a penny of it to

pay back the money that Murdaugh owes the bank, the defendant issues money orders distributing Hakeem Pinkney and Natasha Thomas's money to wherever Murdaugh asked him to.

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On December 21st, what was happening with these loan renewals the defendant had been hounding Murdaugh to pay?

Still hadn't been paid. Murdaugh comes to the bank with more than \$634,000, and the defendant does not use any of it to pay back his bank loans. The point is that the defendant did not use the money to pay off the bank loans because he knew it was stolen. And he knew if he used stolen money to pay back Murdaugh's bank loans, the FDIC would be able to track it.

Now, the day after Russell Laffitte issued all of these money orders from Hakeem Pinkney and Natasha Thomas's funds, he filed documents with the probate court representing that there were no funds in the conservatorship accounts and asking that he be discharged as their conservator. And what happens with the money that Murdaugh still owes the bank? The defendant and Murdaugh continued to exchange e-mails until the end of the year.

December 27th, six days after the defendant issued all of the money orders from Hakeem Pinkney and Natasha

Thomas, he asked Murdaugh: When you coming in to pay for Red Beard and 0 United? And Murdaugh tells him: As soon as I get my bonus check.

Finally, December 30th, Murdaugh went to the bank to pay off all of his bank loans. Murdaugh's account records show that he deposited his bonus check on December 30th, the same day he paid off his loans, including those loans for Red Beard and 0 United. Again, the defendant knew better than to use stolen money to pay off the bank's loans.

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Now, after the defendant negotiated all of these money orders, more than \$634,000, knowing that the money was not Murdaugh's law firm's salary, was not his yearly bonus check, the defendant got his conservator fees, \$60,000 from Hakeem Pinkney; \$15,000 from Natasha Thomas. These checks are drafted in the exact same way as the settlement proceeds the defendant claimed he didn't recognize as belonging to Natasha Thomas or Hakeem Pinkney.

Now, Russell had to have reviewed the memo lines in his conservator checks to determine that they were to pay his fees. And he immediately negotiated the \$60,000 to pay down the loans he extended himself from Hannah Plyler's conservatorship account. And he later deposited \$15,000 from Natasha Thomas, knowing that he had done nearly nothing for these individuals.

And you heard him testify he didn't even pay taxes on this income back in 2012. In his own words, he just didn't want to pay taxes. He testified that because the checks were made payable to Palmetto State Bank, he could

hide it from the IRS. You saw the general ledger debits from the law firm. You saw how the settlement checks and the conservator fee checks were originally drafted in the right way, and then they were voided. They were both voided to be drafted to the Palmetto State Bank. And that's because Murdaugh and the defendant knew the implications of drafting a check to the Palmetto State Bank.

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The defendant and Murdaugh drafted these checks in this way so that the funds could not be traced by the law firm, by the bank, or by the IRS. This is evidence of the defendant's knowledge, intent, and motive.

How about the additional \$25,000 that Natasha was owed on additional settlement proceeds? Over a few days, the defendant issued money orders and cash for Murdaugh, breaking up the checks into four smaller transactions to avoid reporting requirements that he admitted structuring.

And that takes us to Arthur Badger. In the defendant's own words, he really didn't do a lot for the estate of Donna Badger, yet, he collected \$35,000 in fees. So what exactly happened? We know from Arthur Badger's disbursement sheet that the defendant was to receive his \$35,000 personal representative fee, and that the Palmetto State Bank would receive a check for \$1,325,000 to fund a structure per client request.

The defendant testified on Friday that he did not

see Arthur Badger's disbursement sheet showing that he would receive the \$1,325,000. But on September 6th, under oath during his bond hearing, he testified that he did see the disbursement sheet. And this statement on September 6th was consistent with what he had told the FBI, that at the time of Arthur Badger's settlement, he did see the disbursement sheet.

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Now, not only did he admit under oath that he saw the disbursement sheet at the time of the settlement, but the documents also support the defendant saw Arthur Badger's disbursement sheet. Arthur Badger signed his disbursement sheet on November the 19th of 2012. That same day, Alex had a meeting at the bank.

The next day, the law firm issued \$35,000 to the defendant in personal representative fees. Again, this check is drafted in the exact same way as all of the Badger checks that the defendant later negotiated.

And the day after the \$35,000 check was written, the defendant promptly deposited it to pay off the loans he had given himself from Hannah Plyler's conservatorship account. Within a two-day span, Arthur Badger signs the disbursement sheet. Murdaugh has a meeting at the bank. The defendant gets his PR fee. And the defendant negotiates that fee to pay off the loans he extended himself.

Then on February 6th, Murdaugh sent the defendant

the e-mail that you have seen many times. Murdaugh asked the defendant to e-mail him and ask that the check for \$1,325,000 be re-cut as listed above. Now, the defendant claims that he did not know what the check in this e-mail was about. But he admitted under oath on September 6th that he has seen this disbursement sheet showing that \$1,325,000 was going to the Palmetto State Bank. The defendant does not ask any questions. He does not pick up the phone to call his sister-in-law, the accountant at the law firm, to ask her any questions.

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He does exactly what Murdaugh told him to do. He does the math, figures out how much Murdaugh owes on Hannah's loans, and creates a separate e-mail chain to Murdaugh. Now, you've seen a lot of e-mails between the defendant and Murdaugh. It's the first one we see where he creates a separate e-mail chain to respond to Murdaugh. Murdaugh then forwards that e-mail to law firm staff, the defendant's own sister-in-law, and the Badger check is re-cut.

The defendant testified that he was fully cooperative and transparent with law enforcement and provided thousands of pages of documents. He highlighted an e-mail, the one from Murdaugh asking him to re-cut the check, as the one that he kept in his Plyler loan files and turned over to law enforcement. But none of the other e-mails between Murdaugh and the defendant, including this one, were on the

bank's servers. These e-mails all came from the law firm.

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As the defense said, the measure of a man is how he reacts. The same day that Murdaugh forwarded the defendant's e-mail to law firm staff to have Badger's check re-cut,

Murdaugh went to the bank with three checks of those that had been re-cut at the defendant's instruction, totaling, again,

more than \$600,000.

It's February. The defendant knows exactly how and when Murdaugh is paid by the law firm. All three checks presented on February the 8th were drafted to the Palmetto State Bank. And they all say Arthur Badger on the memo line.

As John Peters, the bank's compliance officer, the defendant's own witness testified, any one of these checks would have raised red flags. He testified that although the checks had not been proper on their face, it was how they were negotiated that made them improper. John Peters would not have negotiated a single check that had been presented to him. A bank teller would have known better. Certainly, a bank executive knew better.

If the money belonged to Murdaugh, it should have been drafted to Murdaugh. And since it was not, the defendant should not have negotiated it for Murdaugh's benefit.

The first check was negotiated to Johnnie Parker, a partner at the law firm, to pay off a personal loan. The

second check was negotiated to pay off the unsecured loans that the defendant had extended to Murdaugh from Hannah Plyler. The third check negotiated to Randolph Murdaugh, Murdaugh's father.

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Then in September, Murdaugh presented the remainder of Arthur Badger's \$1.325 million in settlement proceeds totaling more than \$700,000. Again, the defendant knows Murdaugh doesn't get paid in September. All of the checks were dated September 13th, 2013. All of the checks were drawn on the law firm's client trust account. All of the checks were checks were drafted to the Palmetto State Bank. And the memo lines on all of these checks stated that the funds belonged to the estate of Donna Badger, the estate that the defendant was appointed to protect.

The first check was negotiated to pay off Murdaugh's loans from the Plylers' account and to Murdaugh's wife. The next check was deposited into Hannah Plyler's conservatorship account to pay off Murdaugh's loans. The next check, again, more than \$100,000 to Hannah Plyler's conservatorship accounts. The next check was broken up into a wire transfer to Southern Crane and to cash. E-mail communications between the defendant and Murdaugh indicate just how this transaction was handled.

On October 28th, Murdaugh e-mailed the defendant and stated: This is where forty-nine five goes. I will pick up

the difference. Don't put it in an account.

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The defense has argued that Murdaugh sat on checks, that he was patient, that he would wait a long time before negotiating these checks. The check was dated on September 13th, just like all the other checks from the second round of Badger funds. Murdaugh told the defendant what to do with it and told him that he would then come by and pick up the difference. That check was sitting in the defendant's desk. The defendant was patient. The defendant sat on these checks until Murdaugh needed them.

The defendant negotiated the next check directly into Murdaugh's personal account at Palmetto State Bank. The defendant testified that he never saw the memo lines, that he didn't know that the funds belonged to Donna Badger. But what about the deposit slips? The defendant admitted that he negotiated each one of these transactions. Not only did the memo lines indicate that the funds belonged to Donna Badger, but so do the deposit slips.

The next check was negotiated to 4M Iron to purchase a Jeep and for cash back.

The next check the defendant negotiated for Honey Creek Motors and cash back to Murdaugh.

The defendant negotiated the next check into

Murdaugh's personal account in Palmetto State Bank. Again,

both the memo line and the deposit slip indicate that the

funds belonged to Donna Badger. And the defendant was appointed to protect those funds.

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The defendant negotiated the next check directly into Hannah Plyler's account.

And then his PR fee, defense has argued that these checks were drafted improperly and that they never would have been negotiated in the way that they were had they been drafted properly. But just like with Hakeem Pinkney, Natasha Thomas's conservator fees, the defendant's PR fee check was drafted in the exact same way. And but for the memo line, how would he have known that the check was to pay his fees?

Just like the Badger checks, the fee check was drafted in a way to keep the funds from being traced. And just like he testified, because it was drafted this way, he was able to hide it from the IRS and not pay taxes on it.

Remember, conspiracy is an agreement. And the agreement is the crime. The defendant and Alex Murdaugh conspired to obtain money by defrauding Murdaugh's personal injury clients.

Now, we talked about Count 2, which is a substantive bank fraud count. And as I've said, the Court will instruct you specifically as to the law and the elements that the Government would have to prove. But, generally, the Government must prove that the defendant knowingly executed or attempted to execute a scheme or artifice to obtain any of

the money or funds under the custody or control of a financial institution by false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises; secondly, that the defendant did so with the intent to defraud; and, third, that the financial institution was federally insured.

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Let's start with the easy one, the third element.

You saw the FDIC certificate. You heard testimony both from

FDIC expert as well as bank employees that Palmetto State

Bank was federally insured. As for the first element, that

the defendant knowingly executed or attempted to execute a

scheme or artifice, the scheme, it's the conspiracy that

we've talked about. It's the scheme to steal money from

Natasha Thomas and Hakeem Pinkney and Arthur Badger,

Murdaugh's clients. And those were funds written to the

Palmetto State Bank that were under the custody or control of

the Palmetto State Bank. And the defendant got those funds

by false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and

promises.

He was appointed to be the PR for the estate of Donna Badger. And under those false pretenses, he was given these funds. And he made misrepresentations to the law firm to have these checks be re-cut.

Now, Count 2 relates specifically to a \$101,369.49 check that was deposited into Hannah Plyler's conservatorship account. This check, as we've already seen, was taken from

Arthur Badger's funds. And the defendant got this check because of his role as the PR for Donna Badger's estate. And under those false pretenses, they were able to defraud Arthur Badger of these funds.

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Count 3 is what we call a substantive wire fraud count. In order to prove Count 3, the Government must prove that the defendant devised or intended to devise a scheme to defraud or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises that were material; second, that for the purposes of executing this scheme, the defendant transmitted or caused to be transmitted by means of wire communication or interstate commerce, writings, signs, or signals; and, third, that the scheme affected a financial institution.

This count relates specifically to a \$33,789.83 check from Arthur Badger's settlement funds that were deposited by the defendant directly into Alex Murdaugh's bank account at Palmetto State Bank.

Now, that second element, cause to be transmitted by means of wire communications in interstate commerce, writing, signs, or signals, it's referring to this check. And you see from the check that it has routing numbers, information on the front and back that indicate that it was negotiated through the bank's electronic systems. And the bank, as a federally insured financial institution, is engaged in

commerce, interstate commerce.

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Now, third -- the first element relates exactly to the conspiracy that we talked at length about, the same conspiracy, the same scheme to steal money from Murdaugh's personal injury clients.

And third, that the scheme affected a financial institution. You have heard at length about Palmetto State Bank's role in this scheme. And the defendant's role as an executive of that bank that was -- that allowed the defendant and Murdaugh to engage in this scheme. You've seen how these transactions exposed the bank to substantial risk. And you've also heard testimony about the \$680,000 payment. And we will talk at length about that in a minute. But that \$680,000 payment related to these Badger funds, all these checks that were negotiated from Donna Badger, from Arthur Badger. It's that financial risk, that affecting the financial institution, the financial harm that Palmetto State Bank endured as a result of the defendant and Murdaugh's conduct.

Now, why would the defendant do all of this for Alex Murdaugh? Because he made hundreds of thousands of dollars to do it. As you've seen, the defendant collected more than \$450,000 in conservator and personal representative fees. And he didn't even pay taxes on that income.

It wasn't until his conduct was uncovered in 2021

that he went back to his accountant, and his accountant told him, you should probably pay taxes on all this income.

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That takes us to the three misapplication of bank funds charges. Now, I'll talk to you about three of those charges in the indictment, Counts 4 through 6, but I will start with Count 6. You have seen how Murdaugh used funds stolen from Pinckney, Thomas, and Badger to periodically pay off the loans that the defendant extended from Hannah Plyler. But Count 6 relates specifically to the \$284,787.52 on the farming line of credit that the defendant extended to Murdaugh to pay off those loans.

Now, to prove misapplication of bank funds, the Government must establish that the defendant was an officer, agent, or employee of, or connected in any capacity with Palmetto State Bank at the time alleged in the indictment; the accounts of the bank were federally insured at the time alleged; that the defendant misapplied, abstracted, or purloined more than \$1,000 in moneys, funds, or credits belonging to or entrusted to the care of the bank; fourth, that the defendant did so willfully; and, fifth, that the defendant did so with the intent to inflict financial injury to the bank or to defraud the bank.

Again, the first one, there's no dispute that Mr.

Laffitte was an officer, agent or employee of the Palmetto

State Bank. Second, you've heard in the accounts of the bank

were federally insured. And we will talk about how the defendant misapplied funds, bank funds that were intended for purposes of farming to pay off the loans that he had extended from Hannah Plyler's conservatorship account. We will go over evidence about how he did this willfully. He was the one who transferred the money out of the line of credit, and that he did so with the intent to inflict financial injury to the bank or to defraud the bank.

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Again, sham loans, as the FDIC expert has testified, exposed the bank to substantial risk. The borrower and the loan officer are restricted in the way the proceeds of a loan can be spent.

The evidence showed that the defendant and Murdaugh were tracking when Hannah turned 18. In February of 2015, when this line of credit was extended, Murdaugh was over \$85,000 in overdraft. And it was only February. He wasn't going to get paid his bonus until December. He had no way to pay back Hannah's loans when she was turning 18. So in February, the defendant extended him a line of credit for purposes of farming. And, again, you've heard from the FDIC expert. The purpose of the loan limits the way that those proceeds can be used.

The defendant then advanced Murdaugh \$284,787.52, the exact amount that he owed on those loans from Hannah's account. And the defendant issues a cashier's check to pay

those loans back. The defendant eventually deposited that money into Hannah's conservatorship account. And on February 20th, the same day of that original cashier's check, the defendant e-mailed Murdaugh and notified him what he was doing to pay those loans off. The e-mail included a detailed spreadsheet of all the outstanding loans and the interest and the due dates. In that e-mail the defendant tells Mr.

Murdaugh: I have advanced \$284,787.52 from your credit line to pay these off. She turns 18 and I'm closing out the conservatorship.

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Three days later, Murdaugh responds: Please hold off on this until I return and can meet with you. Hard to follow this on my phone.

A month later, Murdaugh e-mails the defendant saying he needs more money. And he says: I have not figured the payoff for Hannah and the other loan when I was planning. When we paid those, it took most of the partial credit line you activated.

Now, during the defendant's sworn testimony on September 6th, he stated he did not know whether Murdaugh was going to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay off the loans for Hannah. That was not true. Based on his e-mails, Murdaugh had no idea that the defendant was going to use the line of credit to pay Hannah back. Murdaugh was not calling the shots; the defendant was.

The defendant used the bank's funds, a line of credit that was not supposed to be used for anything except farming, and turned them around to pay off Hannah.

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Tim Rich, the FDIC expert, again explained to you that the customer is limited in how those funds can be used for the intended purpose of those loans. And most certainly, the loan officer himself cannot use those funds for other purposes.

That takes us to Count 5. It's another misapplication of bank funds count related to the \$750,000 beach house loan. The elements are the same as Count 4 and Count 6. Again, the defendant was an officer, agent, or employee. The accounts were insured by the FDIC. And we will review how the defendant misapplied a loan for purposes of beach house renovations for expenses that had no relation to beach house renovations.

Fourth, you will see the defendant did so willfully. He testified that he approved that loan and that he knew that money was not going to be beach house renovations, and that he did so with the intent to inflict financial injury to the bank or to defraud the bank. You've heard from the defendant's own testimony that that loan was charged off, that Alex didn't make a single payment on the \$750,000, and that the beach house was never security for that \$750,000 loan.

So let's see how it happened. Summer of 2021, Murdaugh's wife and son had just been brutally murdered. Alex was maxed out on his millions of dollars in debts, his million-dollar credit line, his \$600,000 line of credit. He had two charged-off loans from the bank. He owed the bank millions more. He was overdrawn on his personal account by more than \$163,000. And, again, he doesn't get paid until December.

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At this time there's no child's account to loan Alex money from. So what does the defendant do? He authorized a \$350,000 wire transfer to Chris Wilson, a lawyer in Bamberg. There had been an Executive Committee meeting on the 13th.

No mention of a new loan to Alex Murdaugh during that meeting. Five days after the wire transfer, there's a Board meeting. Again, no mention of a new loan to Alex Murdaugh during that Board meeting.

You heard testimony about this July 20th Board meeting and how the Board was asking questions about Murdaugh's employment status. No mention of a \$350,000 wire transfer the defendant had authorized five days before; no mention of Alex's significant overdraft.

So what happens after that \$350,000 wire transfer?

Alex Murdaugh continues to go deeper in overdraft by hundreds of thousands of dollars. And how is he spending his money?

Jimmy Butler Auto sales, DeBordieu Club, thousands of dollars

in credit card bills, nearly \$15,000 to the law firm, two checks at more than \$6,000 to the Peeples-Rhoden Funeral Home, LabCorp, Charleston Gastroenterology, Veterinary Specialty Care, The Sports Medicine Shop, and thousands of dollars in cash. As the defendant testified, none of it has anything to do with beach house renovations.

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And then there's those thousands and thousands of dollars to C.E. Smith. Each day the defendant would receive the nonsufficient funds reports showing that Murdaugh was writing checks from his overdrawn account. The defendant had to approve these payments from the account, and he did.

How about those thousands and thousands of dollars that went to C.E. Smith? You heard the defendant testify on Friday that he did not recall meeting him, but that he thought C.E. Smith was the contractor on the beach house renovations, but he never asked Murdaugh. Decades of a relationship, personal and professional relationship, and he wouldn't even pick up the phone to ask Alex how he's spending all of this money.

He did not ask Murdaugh where the money was going because he knew C.E. Smith. The bank had loaned C.E. Smith money eight times. And the defendant has signed each one of those loans. Remember, it's a community bank; know your customer. The most recent loan was in February of 2021.

Now, by August the 9th, Murdaugh was more than

\$340,000 in overdraft. And rumors were still swirling about his financial status. The same Board members who expressed concerns back in July were still concerned. So on July -- on August the 9th, Norris Laffitte sent an e-mail to the Executive Committee. And he copied the Board requesting that the committee prepare a report of Palmetto State Bank's total exposure with respect to Alex Murdaugh, indirectly, directly, through different family relationships and/or LLCs, with his borrowing practices and repayment plans if he's not working. Norris wanted to know everything.

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When Norris sent that e-mail, Murdaugh was more than \$14,000 in overdraft on his farm account and more than \$347,000 in overdraft on his personal account.

As the defense told you at the beginning of this case, the weight of a man is measured by his reaction. So what did the defendant do? His cousin, fellow Board member, asks him to prepare a report of the bank's total exposure with respect to Alex Murdaugh. He started moving money around. He started hiding it and covering it up. That's his reaction.

Now, the defendant testified that this was just a coincidence, just a coincidence that within an hour of a Board member who had already expressed concerns asking what the bank's total exposure was, transferring \$400,000 to cover up his overdraft. What an extraordinary coincidence. Within

about an hour, he issues the cashier's check for \$400,000 and transfers it into Murdaugh's checking account to cover that overdraft. He then went into Murdaugh's checking account and transferred \$20,000 into the farm account to cover the more than \$14,000 in overdraft. And he continued to check those accounts throughout the day to see if the transfers cleared. And on August the 9th, that same day, there's not a single document memorializing a \$750,000 loan to Alex Murdaugh.

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So after he receives the e-mail, he directs bank employees to begin to create a record of a \$750,000 loan. This is a copy of a sticky note that's included in the loan paperwork that he gave to those employees. A loan number was then generated. As the records show, the loan number was not even generated until August the 9th, after Norris sent that e-mail. But the loan documents themselves were backdated to July 15th, to the date of the \$350,000 wire transfer to Chris Wilson.

And the loan documents indicate that the loan was for investments. The collateral description in the loan paperwork outlines that one share of Green Swamp would secure the loan. And these loan documents themselves indicate that the loan — that the security was already used, cross-collateralized, on other loans that Murdaugh had with the bank.

Now, by the next Board meeting, August 17th, the

loan paperwork is still not approved. The loan was presented as part of the bank's overall exposure with respect to Murdaugh. But, importantly, it was presented as a loan for purposes of beach house renovations.

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You heard five Board members who told the exact same story. The loan was presented as a second mortgage on the beach house for purposes of beach house renovations. No mention of attorneys' fees. No mention of a \$350,000 wire transfer to Chris Wilson. No mention of the hundreds of thousands of dollars in overdraft. And no mention of that \$400,000 transfer to cover that overdraft.

Now, you heard testimony from Board members that during the August 17th Board meeting, when the Board members were asking all these questions, the defendant's sister, Gray Henderson, tried to locate loan paperwork in the bank's systems. Could not find it. And the defendant, the loan officer, just sat there. He did not mention why the loan paperwork could not be located, because it was not completed yet.

The day after the Board meeting, the loan was marked approved, indicating that it had been approved by the defendant, his sister, and his father.

And two weeks later, the Board still has questions about this loan, because the defendant did not tell them the full picture. Norris Laffitte asks specifically about the

collateral securing this beach house loan. He asks whether the stock has been pledged elsewhere. And the defendant responds that the Green Swamp stock, at that point the only collateral securing this loan, had not been pledged elsewhere, which, of course, was not true. The stock was already used to secure two prior loans, the Red Beard and the 0 United. The defendant was the loan officer on both of these loans. And the \$750,000 loan paperwork itself indicated that Green Swamp was cross-collateralized.

Murdaugh never made a payment on that \$750,000 loan.

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The defendant testified that the beach house recently sold for more than a million dollars. But the only interest the bank had in that beach house was that first mortgage. And regardless of whether the bank later collected funds related to the \$750,000 from the sale of Green Swamp, the crime was committed when the sham loan was extended for purposes of beach house renovations, knowing that the funds went to other purposes.

Now, the last count, Count 4, again, another misapplication of bank funds count. The elements are all the same. The defendant, still an officer, agent, or employee. The bank still FDIC insured. We will talk about how the defendant misapplied \$680,000 in bank funds to cover up his own fraud, and that he did so willfully. And that he did so with the intent to inflict financial injury to the bank or to

defraud the bank.

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Now, you've heard how that \$680,000 was deposited and the bank never got it back. The bank never got a release, neither from Arthur Badger or from the law firm. The bank is, in fact, defending a lawsuit related to those Badger funds now.

So let's review what happened. On October 28th, 2021, the defendant issued a check from bank funds for \$680,000, and gave it to the law firm. After the law firm had confronted the defendant regarding his role in the theft of Arthur Badger's settlement money, the defendant walked to the law firm and delivered the check.

According to his own sister-in-law, he told them during that meeting that no one knew about the check. And as the FDIC expert testified, the moment that Russell delivered that check, the bank lost its interest and control of those funds. Now, what did that money represent? As you've heard, 1.325 million in settlement funds from Arthur Badger, plus the \$35,000 personal representative fee, divided in half between the bank and the law firm.

That day the defendant notified the Executive

Committee. And in his words: I just wrote up \$680,000 to

losses other than loans. We converted 1.1 million in checks

made to Palmetto State Bank on a settlement that Alex stole.

According to the defendant, he and the law firm had

agreed to split the loss. There's no mention of Charlie, his
father's approval of or knowledge about this payment.

There's no mention of his sister's approval of or knowledge

about this payment. There was no presentation to the Executive Committee, no Executive Committee action, and no vote on whether to approve this payment.

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But, importantly, the defendant did not explain where the \$680,000 came from or any of the underlying transactions related to Arthur Badger's fee -- settlement proceeds.

So how does the Executive Committee respond? Scott Swain, the CFO responds: This sets an awful precedent. And he asks questions about whether there were other cases. He discusses the financial implications of Russell's actions. The defendant responded again, not acknowledging the full extent of the \$680,000 payment or his involvement, his own words: We were wrong and made it right.

Jan Malinowski responded, again, still questioning:
How many similar transactions are out there? The defendant
did not even respond, much less acknowledge Pinckney and
Thomas.

The law firm deposited the check the next day on October 29th of 2021. And on November the 2nd, the defendant exchanged e-mails with the bank's attorneys. He made it very clear the bank is paying this amount and it is not an option

to not pay.

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Now, you heard testimony about the November 3rd Board meeting. The defendant secretly recorded this Board meeting. He testified that he recorded it because his sister was running late. But then in the same breath, he testified that he didn't realize he had recorded it until a couple of months ago. You saw and heard that the defendant said, "We are paying it," under his breath on that recording. He had already handed over the check. The law firm had already deposited the check. The Board was totally in the dark.

They wanted to be sure that there was going to be an internal investigation into what had happened. So what did the defendant tell them? All he told them was that he was the PR for the estate of Donna Badger, not Arthur Badger. He did not mention that the \$680,000 included his fee that he took from Arthur Badger. He did not tell them that included nearly \$400,000 that a partner at that same law firm had gotten from these stolen checks. He did not tell them about the hundreds of thousands of dollars that he negotiated to pay off the loans he extended from Hannah's accounts. And he did not tell them that the \$680,000 included more than \$150,000 in checks that were deposited at the Bank of America that never went to the Palmetto State Bank.

During that October 31st and November 3rd Board meetings, the Board did not ratify the payment. It was not

satisfied by the defendant's resolutions. In his own words, the Board went absolutely ballistic. And as you heard consistently from five Board members, the payment had already been made. There was nothing that they could have done. They were in damage control mode. And they wanted to do anything they could to minimize the loss and put themselves in the best position with respect to their exposure.

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But most importantly, the Board had no idea about the details of the \$680,000 payment. They had no idea about \$35,000 fee, about the hundreds of thousands of dollars to Hannah Plyler, about the hundreds of thousands of dollars to that law firm partner, and about the more than 150 that didn't go to the bank. The only person that knew that information on October 31st and November 3rd was the defendant. And he chose not to tell them.

The defendant's own father testified that he did not know any of this before the \$680,000 payment was made.

Measure a man by the weight of his reaction. So what was his reaction when the Board, his family, asked him questions about the \$680,000 in the Badger case? He hid information. In his own words, "They wanted to claw it back, and I told them absolutely not."

You heard testimony presented by the defense that the Chairman of the Board and the CEO had authority to make the \$680,000 payment. The defendant's own father, Charlie

Laffitte, said he did not know the underlying facts about the \$680,000 payment. The defendant did not even tell his own father. And no one, not the CEO, not the Chairman of the Board, can use bank money to cover up their own fraud.

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Russell Laffitte and Alex Murdaugh are co-conspirators in the scheme charged in the indictment.

Russell was the banker, the organized one, the one who kept the train on time. Alex was chaotic and frenetic, but he was also the rainmaker, the one who brought in all the money.

So what was in it for Russell? More than \$450,000 in fees. The price? Murdaugh wanted access to his clients' money. And Russell was willing to give it to him. It started with loans from Hannah Plyler. Then as it got deeper, it turned into outright fraud, misappropriation, and theft from Natasha Thomas, Hakeem Pinkney, and Arthur Badger.

When Alex's life unraveled in 2021, Russell knew that everything that he had done would be uncovered and he would be exposed for his involvement in these crimes. So he did whatever he could to cover it up. And that meant extending his sham loan to hide Alex's true financial picture, and misappropriating the bank's money to pay off the law firm.

Ultimately, the extent of his involvement was discovered by the lawyers, by the bank, and by the victims. And he was fired. But that's not where this should end.

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Russell's conduct was not just a firing offense. It was a
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     series of criminal offenses. This is not about bylaws.
     is not about an Executive Committee. And it's not about an
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     occasional outside audit. This is about fraud. This is
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     about taking money that doesn't belong to you, then
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    misapplying bank funds to cover up that fraud.
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              Now, maybe, just maybe this would not have happened
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    without Alex Murdaugh. But we know that it could not have
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    happened without the defendant. And as a result of the
     defendant's actions, the accident victims lost nearly $2
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    million. And he violated the trust of the bank and his
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    customers. That's why he is standing trial here before you
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    today.
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              We ask that you hold him accountable for all he has
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    done and return a verdict of guilty on all counts.
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              THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, let's take an
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     afternoon break before we hear the defendant's closing
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    argument.
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              (Jury leaves open court at 3:03 p.m.)
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              THE COURT: We will be in recess for about 10
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    minutes.
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              (Whereupon, recess transpired.)
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23
              THE COURT: Bring in the jury, please.
              MR. HOLLIDAY: Your Honor, is the jury coming in?
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Because I would like to take something up before they do.

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THE COURT: Tell them to hold it just for a second.
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    Close that door, if you would, please. Very good.
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              Mr. Holliday, what can I do for you?
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              MR. HOLLIDAY: I'm going to be handling the rebuttal
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     close, but I noticed one of their boards that they plan to
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     use is a larger copy of their Defendant's Exhibit 90.
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              THE COURT: Which we did not admit.
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              MR. DANIEL: We'll just take it down.
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              MR. HOLLIDAY: All right.
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              THE COURT: Is that a problem?
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              MR. DANIEL: This is what we are going to use.
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              MR. HOLLIDAY: Right. I recognize that one.
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              THE COURT: That one I recognize. Very good.
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                                                             We
     are ready. Thank you, Mr. Holliday. Thank you.
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              (Whereupon, the jury returns to open court at 3:21
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    p.m.)
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              THE COURT:
                         Please be seated. Ladies and gentlemen,
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     closing argument for the defense, please give counsel your
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     full attention.
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              MR. DANIEL: May it please the Court. I apologize
     for putting you off your course. I didn't realize you were
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    going to walk through there. I apologize for that.
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              I would like to thank you, as Judge Gergel did, for
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    your paying close attention in this case. It's been a long
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     case. The most important fact in the case is what I told you
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in my opening statement, and that is Russell Laffitte never got one red cent of Alex Murdaugh's stolen funds. And think about that. He's going to risk his family's bank, which he owns 3,000-some shares, to help someone steal, and he doesn't get any of the proceeds. Doesn't make any sense.

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When Russell Laffitte first realized that he had been duped, and Alex Murdaugh had stolen client funds, what did he do? And how did he react? Well, first, like everyone else, everyone at the bank, everyone at the law firm, everyone, he was shocked, because now we knew all about Alex Murdaugh and what a crook and a cheat and scoundrel he is.

But back then, it was different. He was well-trusted. He was a member of law enforcement, an assistant solicitor at the solicitor's office, a senior member of the law firm. He was well-respected in the community, as he had been for some 30 years. He had a 30-year record of building up that trust. Little did we know, little did they know, there was that dark side. And that's what we've heard all about during this trial.

So Russell, like everyone, was shocked to hear it.

But then what did he do? Did he conceal, cover-up, lie, and destroy evidence the way a guilty man would, like Ms.

Limehouse would suggest? Absolutely not. He tracked down old records, recreated closed transactions, sat down with

Jeanne Seckinger, the CEO at the PMPED law firm, and helped

her piece together the puzzle pieces so it would all form a full picture. Because remember this, and this is what's so important, no one at the bank knew what was going on over at the law firm, all the stop payment orders, all the voided checks, all the checks that didn't reach Palmetto State Bank. And no one at the bank, it was the same way, it was the other side.

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And remember when Ronnie Crosby testified, he said, when he brought over the documents or he went to see the documents, he said the full picture finally came. Because now we could see the bank's side of it as well as our side of it. And Mr. Laffitte, Palmetto State Bank, never saw the law firm's side. And we will see evidence of that, which we will highlight through the closing.

Then he met up with SLED. And many of the documents you see, I would venture to say, if not most of the documents, a good number of the documents, many, many are documents that Russell originally produced to SLED right away, on his own. On his own, he went and tracked down and retrieved closed files and long-closed transactions, long forgotten.

Are these the actions of a guilty man who knowingly helped a con man steal and defraud his own bank? No. These are the actions of a good man who realized he made a mistake, he had gotten conned. And from that point forward, he was

going to do everything right to make it good, to make it good to his customers, and to make it good to everyone involved.

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Would have signed his name over and over and over, and then publicly filed those signed documents, the notes, all the things you saw in evidence, year after year he goes to accounting. And at the end, when they do the final accounting for the probate court, for the probate judge, for her staff, it's all public, all for the world to see. It's all right there. Even if he had been conning somebody, if he was participating with Alex Murdaugh, he would never have filed all that. He would just secretly not find anything at all. He would have maybe not find them in the first place. They were in his files at the bank. They were also publicly filed in the probate court.

Now, was it a good idea to take up conservatorship loans? Probably not a best practice, as the FDIC witness said. But it wasn't illegal. And certainly was not a crime. And every one of those clients received back more money. He made each one of them money. His were fully secured and with an interest rate that the client made more money than he or she would have made if that money had stayed in a savings account at the bank or money market account or a certificate of deposit.

Now, did Mr. Laffitte make a bunch of mistakes? He

sure did. He took that witness stand and put his hand on this Bible, and he told you about the mistakes. He assumed, he took ownership, and he took full responsibility.

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Admittedly, he should have checked more closely. He should have paid closer attention. And he told you that. But, yes, so should Jeanne Seckinger at the law firm and the attorneys at the Murdaugh firm and the accounting staff and the financial people at the law firm where he slipped all these documents by them. They were the originators of the fraud, unwittingly, unknowingly, because they too were defrauded, presumably at least, they too were defrauded by Alex Murdaugh.

But Russell Laffitte never knowingly and willingly helped Alex Murdaugh steal from the bank. Remember, Alex Murdaugh is a lawyer with a long track record of trust. And he, in good faith -- he, Russell Laffitte, in good faith, relied on that track record of trust to be built up. He relied on that track record that he was still a part of law enforcement. He relied on that track record that he was a long-standing attorney who had been elected president of the South Carolina Lawyers Association.

Now, the bank -- the branch of the Laffitte family that did not agree or may have disagreed with the Alex Murdaugh loans, they voted to approve every one of them. And none of them had a problem over the years when they were

getting their dividend checks, or complained about Alex Murdaugh's loans. And they were all disclosed over the years, because any loan we know over \$25,000 is disclosed and eventually gets voted on by the full Board.

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And Cyndra Swinson, the FBI, I think she was an analyst for the FBI, she testified about a period of time, it's a very short period of time. And then I asked her about, did you look at his track record five years before? No, sir. Ten years before, 15 years before? No, sir. She hadn't looked at any of that, because she was told just to look at this. But that's not the full picture. You've got to look at the full picture. And the whole picture is, you've got to have the whole track record. The bank made a lot of money, \$4 million over 10, 15 years, for his track record. They made much more than that if you are going back 30 years, because he had a track record of borrowing and paying back, borrowing and paying back, having overdrafts, paid overdraft fees, and then paid them up-to-date.

And the Board members testified, understandably, they were worried about personal liability, so they wanted to pin everything on Russell. But remember, they approved all those loans themselves, even though some of them initially denied that, we saw, and you will see when you go through those exhibits, they approved every one of them.

And the law firm itself, this is where the fraud

began. And the lawyers, of course, they told you this, they are worried about losing their law license and being put out of business, because they, they themselves, the sacred trust account, they don't want trust money going out the door made out to the wrong parties. And that's where the fraud began.

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But the fraud also ended there too, because you see, they could have stopped it either early on when the fraud began at their doorstep, inside their offices, or they could -- and when each one of their bank statements comes in, they have copies of the canceled checks. The front of the check, they could have seen how it was improperly made out, and the back of the check, they could see which accounts they went into.

If they simply made out those checks -- and everyone agrees with this, if they had simply made out those checks properly to Russell Laffitte as conservator or personal representative for Mr. Badger, Mr. Pinckney, Ms. Thomas, whoever the client might be, none of us would be here. That was the beginning of the whole calamity, the entire fraud. And Alex Murdaugh was there manipulating and conning the people that he worked with, next with, next-door, in the offices, within there at that law firm for 30-plus years.

And Ms. Limehouse makes a big deal about using one loan to pay off another loan. There's nothing wrong with that. It happens literally every day at every bank in

America. And many people refinance a home loan. Again, as I said, refinance college loan, have an opportunity to get a lower interest rate, you pay off with another loan. But you don't owe any less money. You owe the same amount of money, maybe a lower interest rate, but the loan is still your responsibility. And Russell has been paying off the loan to Johnnie Parker each year as required by the loan terms.

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You know, Mr. Austin will have a few words to follow up with what I said on a few different issues. But, you know, the Government, the Government gets to go last. But they do not have the last word. The last word rests with you. And that word should be not guilty, that Russell Laffitte never defrauded his family and his family-owned bank.

And as you've seen throughout the trial, Russell Laffitte was always acting in what he thought was the best interest of the bank. He always acted in good faith. He was relying on Alex Murdaugh, the lawyer, the guy with a proven track record. And Alex Murdaugh, I told you in opening, he was a master manipulator and a world-class con man. And, boy, did we ever see that in these past two weeks.

But, you know, Ms. Limehouse says, you know, he -pretty much implies that Murdaugh manipulated and conned his
law firm and all these really smart people, sophisticated
financial people at the law firm, but he couldn't con and

manipulate Russell Laffitte who knows only about one side of the transactions? It's just doesn't make sense.

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I described him, Alex Murdaugh, as an enigma, a complicated witch puzzle. He was trusted by everyone. And his clients loved and revered him. It shocked them all that the man they thought they knew, their trusted friend, tricked and stole from so many people, including them. How did it happen? Without the law firm's unwitting participation, it could never have happened, and we wouldn't be here.

When we peel back the onion over the past two weeks, we saw Alex Murdaugh trick and fool so many people from so long ago. We heard witnesses tell us, as I promised you they would, that he helped a lot of people, and seemed to care about everyone. That was part of -- that was his dark side that no one knew.

When he was trying to trick people, he created this chaos, this stream of confusion, always in a hurry, always rushed, everything at the last minute, everything at a deadline, everything on a late Friday afternoon, or coming in the bank at lunch time when few employees are around and people off to lunch. He took advantage then of the chaos and confusion that he created. And that was part of the scheme. And people thought at the time -- you heard the witnesses say -- but we thought that was just Alex being Alex. We didn't know. We thought he paid no attention to detail.

That was Jeanne Seckinger, who was the chief financial officer. They all thought that at the law firm, the lawyers, the staff, they all thought it. And he took advantage with chaos and confusion.

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Ronnie Crosby testified he was patient in his scheme. He would do something and just wait, he says, like in the Badger case. Well, in the Badger case, that original check, that original check that was written for \$1,325,000 that you heard so much about, well, it was written in September 2011. Now, it never reaches Palmetto State Bank. Everyone now agrees with that. It never reaches the bank. But it was written in November 2011.

The very last check in that scheme where he steals the last bit of money is written in June of 2014. He parked that money and kept it there, patiently waiting to complete his fraud and steal the rest.

Crosby also testified he did it so many times. He voided checks, had checks rewritten, stopped payments on checks, canceled checks, had checks rewritten again, wrote down large checks into smaller checks to avoid suspicion. Everything he did was planned out and plotted, as they said, well in advance, taking advantage of the confusion and chaos that he created.

Ms. Seckinger, Jeanne Seckinger, experienced, worked at the firm, was CFO for, I think she said, 30 years. He was

patient. He would plot things out. The Alex I thought I knew never existed. And Russell Laffitte would tell you the same thing.

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And Ronnie Crosby said the level of his deceit was unimaginable. They worked together day in and day out. He testified they had some 25 to 30 cases together over the years. And he says, the level of deceit was unimaginable. In fact, it was mind-boggling. Alex fooled us about who we thought he was. Yes, he was somebody other than who we thought he was.

And Ms. Seckinger said, I trusted that Alex was telling the truth, that's why the checks were written the way they were written. We wouldn't be here, she said further, if it had not been for Alex Murdaugh that he done any of this. Things are wrong on our side. She's talking about her law firm side. And final quote I can give you, "I don't blame Russell."

Now, let's look at the Badger check. The first check Jeanne Seckinger cuts is a check for \$1,325,000 made payable to Palmetto State Bank. Now, we know -- I don't think the Government knew this when they got this case, but now we all know that check never hit the door at the Palmetto State Bank. Russell Laffitte, he never saw that check. No one at the bank saw that check. That check was never processed, never processed at Palmetto State Bank.

Please pull up Government's Exhibit 219. It is the check dated November 19th -- excuse me, November 19th, 2012, Palmetto State Bank. And this is the void. This is the void. This is where they void, "Void settlement proceeds/Arthur Badger." Okay? And the void itself, Palmetto State Bank never sees that. Russell Laffitte never sees that. Never sees the original check, \$1,325,000, never sees the void. All part of the scheme to trick both sides, one beside, the bank's side not knowing what's going on with the law firm, and the law firm not knowing what's going on at the bank. The master manipulator manipulates again.

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Will you pull up Exhibit 68. And that's the e-mail chain. The Government brought up themselves, refers Russell Laffitte and Alex exchanging e-mail. And then on February the 8th, Alex Murdaugh forwards that e-mail about, breaks down the checks into four -- into four separate checks. But that's not what happens. \$709,000, which would be the fourth check, never makes it over to Palmetto State Bank. We know these other three do and they were negotiated, but the four don't. Now, remember, Russell Laffitte doesn't know anything about the \$1,325,000 that's been written and stopped and voided afterwards.

But instead of re-cutting it into four checks, he re-cuts it into three checks. Again, the check, the \$709,586.45 never graces the front door of Palmetto State

Bank. It was never -- it never arrived there. It was never negotiated, never processed. Just as the case of \$1,325,000 check, never saw the light of day at Palmetto State Bank.

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Pull up Exhibit 65, please. September the 10th, 2013, a stop payment order. And look at this, the date of the check is February the 8th, 2013. Okay? And the date on the stop payment order is September, months later, September the 10th, 2013. Again, Russell Laffitte doesn't know anything about this because they never received the check in the first place. And then Alex Murdaugh patiently waits three months.

Please pull up Exhibit 66. Let me put this on the easel. This is for you to look at. Okay. We know about these checks here, right, these early checks. But then we get to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, these last nine -- okay, these last nine, they are all cut -- these are cut -- 11, actually, but they are like 9/13, 9/13/2013. And you go all the way over. Look when they are negotiated, in October 28, October 29th. And then it gets more. This one's December 18th, December 19th, January 21st, January 21st, May 14th, and as I mentioned earlier, June 25th. He patiently waits some two years to complete the fraud. Going back again, the original check, the \$1.325 million check, does never reach Palmetto State Bank.

Please pull up Exhibit 69. This is the \$101,369.49

check to Bank of America, last one written. You see right down here, this date is 6/25/2014.

Will you pull up the check itself?

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Look at the heading on that check. It's the PMPED law firm client trust check -- client trust account. One of the witnesses testified those were yellow checks. I believe Ronnie Crosby testified to that. Okay? And clearly, the check is made out to Bank of America. And the bottom memo line says settlement proceeds. Here it is, signed by none other than Alex Murdaugh.

Now we find out he's got an account over at Bank of America. And so that check goes into Bank of America. We don't know anything about that check. That's -- these two checks both are made out to Bank of America.

Pull up Exhibit 70, please.

\$50,684 to Bank of America.

I'm sorry. This is the very last one, I believe.

Yes. This is May the 12th, 2014. So you see, again, on the trust account, Bank of America, settlement proceeds, Alex Murdaugh.

Now, Alex Murdaugh, as a senior partner in the firm, was one of the owners of the firm. He had check-writing authority. So any bank that got a check signed by Alex Murdaugh on these accounts, it's presumed -- I mean, he is an owner of the account, owner of the firm, he can sign the

check. He's got that authority.

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So we know he tricked and fooled the folks at PMPED, the law firm. He tricked and fooled Russell and the people at Palmetto State Bank. He tricked and fooled now the Bank of America. He tricked and fooled the Government, which I don't think the Government ever knew about the \$1.325 million check. The bank never received it.

And please pull up Count 1 of the indictment. Okay. And please page 6 call up, the highlighted portion. Following the settlement, the indictment alleges, the law firm issued one large check for \$1,325,000 to fund a structured settlement. Well, that would be a mistake right there because everyone knows, the firm sure knows it, the law firm, everybody knows Palmetto State Bank is a smaller bank, isn't a huge bank, didn't fund structures. That's for the insurance company or some big bank. That's not this small bank. The bank customer directed Russell Lucius Laffitte to e-mail him and requested the law firm re-cut the check in an amount determined by the bank customer. Russell complied with the bank's request. But we all know now, the Government clearly didn't know that then, because the bank never saw, never negotiated, and never processed that \$1,325,000 check.

Alex Murdaugh, Alex Murdaugh never brought in a check for \$1,325,000. There's certainly no make by Russell Laffitte here. And that's the beginning of it all. That's

the premise of that whole count, that entire fraud.

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And talking about memo lines, John Peters testified, and he's the compliance officer, that it's up to the customer to keep track who he's writing checks to.

When I think of memo lines, I think of my wife, because she writes checks too. We've got a neighborhood boy, good kid, comes down trying to earn a little extra money, he asks if he can cut the yard, and she will allow him to, request him to sometimes, and she will write him a check. And you know what she put in the memo line? Thank you. I put in the memo line, if I pay a plumber and it's Joe Jones, I might not remember who Joe Jones is, so I put in the memo line "for plumber," because the memo line is for the customer to keep track to whom the check is written, where the check went. If you write a check at the beginning of the month, you don't get your payment until five weeks later, six weeks later. You can't remember every check. It's for the bank customer, not for the benefit of the bank. In fact, it has no impact. John Peters testified to that. It's got no impact on the bank processing the check.

And the barrage of questions about the many documents that Ms. Limehouse asked about, when she asked -- I believe she asked Russell, and she said, you know -- I said -- she said were those reviewed -- and I will tell you, those same questions could be asked about Ms. Seckinger, Mr.

Crosby, the accountant, or the financial folks over at the PMPED law firm.

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And let's look at the \$750,000 loan, Government's Exhibit 6 please. The August 17th, 2021, minutes of the Board. Those present, I think you will see it's most of the Board, if not all the Board members.

And page 2, highlight the second paragraph.

Elizabeth Malinowski commented, the \$750,000 loan did not have -- did not appear to have been approved by the Executive Committee. Russell Laffitte explained at that Board meeting three of the five Board members -- excuse me, three of the five members of the Executive Committee approved that loan.

Exhibit 76, please, the minutes. Please call the heading. Okay. And call out page two, paragraph 4. All loans over \$25,000 were reviewed, discussed, and approved. A copy is attached.

Pull up Exhibit 75. Call out the heading. Call out the heading, if you don't mind, so we can see that. This is the period of time of August the 1st to August the 31st.

Richard Alex Murdaugh approved loan \$750,750, bringing his total exposure to the bank to 34 -- 35 -- \$3,545,647.

And Jan Malinowski testified -- interestingly, Jan Malinowski was the head of the Beaufort branches. And he pretty much -- was a Board member. You could tell, by the

book, square peg, round hole, not good. That was Jan Malinowski. He testified Russell, Mr. Charlie, and Gray thought the \$750,000 loan was in the best interest of the bank. And so I asked, could he use the 750 loan for something other than beach house renovations? Despite what Ms. Limehouse said, he testified yes, he can. Should he?

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And Ms. Limehouse makes it sound like that \$750,000 never had anything to do with the beach house. Well, started off with an appraisal way back I think in April, if not earlier, to get it appraised. Then Maggie Murdaugh's supposed to meet him. And she tragically dies that day or the next day she's supposed to meet him.

But there was also testimony that it was going to be later on converted into a loan, a real estate loan, secured by that real estate. And that was when Maggie Murdaugh's estate finally opened up. The bank's lawyers are actively pursuing that.

And Ms. Limehouse brought out in her argument that the \$750,000 loan was never documented, not until August. She must have misunderstood that, or didn't remember properly because there was testimony early on that the \$750,000 loan was in the LNOS system, loans not on systems, because there was a money order, a cashier's check. And Russell Laffitte is the one that started the practice at the bank years ago so

that those kinds of loans would appear. It was not already on books of the bank, but it was on the loans not on system so the bank would know, every branch would know, right, so somebody else didn't go and make another loan or do another -- issue another money order or cashier's check. So it was in the system. It wasn't in the full system, but it was on the LNOS, loans not on system.

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And Russell Laffitte testified the \$750,000 loan, we approved it, my father, my sister, and I approved it. And he testified to y'all, as you heard numerous times. He could not approve it by himself, he said, since it was over his lending limit. So he discussed it with his father.

Discussed it with his father and Gray Henderson, as three of the four members of the Executive Committee, went in and approved it. And both of them testified that they approved it, but I'm talking about both Mr. Charlie Laffitte, Ms. Gray Henderson. They approved it before a single penny ever left Palmetto State Bank, before that wire transfer.

The Board later, as you just saw, on September 21st, 2021, unanimously approved the full loan. No objection. No discussion. No written objection at a later date. They fully approved that \$750,000 loan.

And remember, it seems the Government doesn't want you to think of, is that long-term, 30-year track record that Alex Murdaugh had, borrowing money, paying it back, with a

good interest rate on it. The bank's testimony was they made over \$4 million of Alex Murdaugh's loans. That was just in the past 10 years alone. He had the income to justify it. He had the track record to justify it. And he had the assets to justify it. In all those 30 years, the Board approved every loan over -- every loan over \$25,000.

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Finally, the Badger settlement. Mr. Charlie

Laffitte testified he had a lengthy discussion with Gray

before they agreed with Russell, and Russell delivered the

check. He also thought that the bank had some responsibility

and it was a good resolution. It was paying back the

customer to make him whole, just what you would hope your

bank and my bank would do.

Pursuant to the bylaws as chairman, Mr. Charlie had the authority by himself to settle the matter and make the agreement with PMPED. Russell Laffitte, as CEO, also pursuant to the bylaws, had the authority to settle the Badger matter and to enter into an agreement with PMPED. Ms. Limehouse conveniently left that out.

Gray Henderson, the board secretary and member of the Executive Committee, testified Russell Laffitte, Russell had the authority as a chief executive officer. She further said the CEO can do agreements, contracts, hiring, and firing. He runs the company. She said, "We all talked about it, and I said absolutely, do it, but they didn't need me."

They each had the authority to do it by themselves. She assured -- she also testified, yes, the Executive Committee could issue it also.

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In cross-examination, Mr. Holliday from the U.S.

Attorney's Office, asked Gray Henderson, did Russell tell you when you were approving the \$680,000 Badger settlement that the money was under the custody and control of Palmetto State Bank is going to pay Johnnie Parker for the loan? And she said, by that time, we had copies of all the Badger checks at that point. Mr. Holliday then asked, so you approved it?

And she said yes, because we had -- we were trying to make the customer whole. They discussed it, as you see October 31st, '21, meeting, and that's when they asked Russell to ask Ronnie Crosby's firm to put a pause on negotiating the check.

Please bring up Government's Exhibit 223, and begin at page 12.

The next subject was Badger: Badger is the matter we discussed in that meeting. It's something that Bland & Richter, to our knowledge, had no familiarity with the case. Then he explained, this is a case where Ronnie Crosby came to Russell. And you can read the rest of the page. And Ronnie asserted the bank had responsibility for approximately 1.3 million that Alex sent through the bank by making checks payable to PSB. They had a handshake to settle it. And

Russell gave him a check for 680. On our meeting on Sunday, we asked Russell to ask Ronnie to put up -- to hit a pause, which he kindly did. And I had a good chance, good chance to talk to Ronnie. Some of my concerns was, how is this going to be implemented. Ronnie started thinking that I was contesting the bank had a liability. I assured him we were not here to retread the deal, under the circumstances. we wanted to know was, what did he have in mind. going to Mr. Badger and make some contention the bank or contend the bank did something wrong or somehow bring up Palmetto State Bank, PSB. Ronnie, who I know very well, not as well as other people, but I know him extremely well, I've worked with him, assured me that he would not even mention the bank in any conversation he had with Mr. Badger. He said he was going to treat it just like other clients who had lost less money. What he would do is he would call them in and say, we've been looking at this file that Alex handled for you and would like to talk to you about it, set that appointment, and meet with him and explain there had been discovered a shortfall, and the firm wanted to reimbursement Ronnie said that all the people they have done this with have been extremely appreciative, and nobody has suggested that they are going to bring a claim against the firm. I thought if I had to pick anyone to make this pitch to the client, it would be Ronnie Crosby. He's a genuine,

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stand-up guy, and I think -- I don't think he would try to throw the bank under the bus at all. You may be thinking, but why would he want to do this if he's not getting a release of anybody from Mr. Badger? Well, the law firm can't get a release from Mr. Badger because that would be -- he does not have separate representation. And they can't release the claim about their own wrongful conduct. They can't have their own client release them under these circumstances. As far as we're concerned, we don't want any suggestion that we're paying money. And I think if he brought up a release, it might incite things rather than calm things down. What we do want is to make sure there's a release from PMPED to the bank for anything at all having to do with this so that if Mr. Badger, say, 1 in 10 ends up suing, even though he's been fully satisfied, and Ronnie has a receipt that he received the payment, putting aside loss of the use of funds, if he brought that claim, the law firm could not sue the bank, couldn't bring the bank in the case. Now, if he brought the bank in the case, we'd just have to deal with that. But in our view, the lawyers talked at length about this at the Litigation Committee meeting which was held October 31st. And everybody believes we are better off having Ronnie go and satisfy Mr. Badger by handing him a check and using his diplomacy, so if by chance anything about Badger gets out, and Bland and Richter get ahold of it, then

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their case will be much less, because unlike Satterfield, their alleged victim will have been fully compensated by the law firm, and we will be side-by-side with the law firm in that. So that is our thinking about Badger. We are going to have to report Badger because we have subpoenas and we've asked for all Murdaugh transactions. And this is something the criminal authorities are going to be very interested in, the Office of Disciplinary Counsel, SLED, all that. So we wanted to get ourselves in the best position that we can be in if we have to weather a storm.

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Page 19, please. Was that page 19?

Yeah. We want to make sure we fully agree that we are getting a release. Russell said we are paying it. We don't want to pay this and have them come back one -- for more money later on. We want to be closed vis-à-vis the firm.

Mr. Jim Gibson on the Board: Well, you certainly have done a good job of bringing this thing hopefully to conclusion early on before it gets really messy. But thanks. Well, I hope so. This could easily get cartwheeled out of control. We've seen that happen in other aspects of all these instances. We've got to do everything we can. Time is of a premium. Thank you.

Everyone knew. Everyone on that Board knew about the \$680,000 settlement. And everyone was just fine with it,

because they wanted it to quietly go away. They were only going to pay half. And they all agreed that they were responsible along with the law firm.

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And even today, significantly, even today, no one at Palmetto State Bank, not the lawyers, not a member of the Board, not a single officer, has asked for that \$680,000 check back.

In closing, ladies and gentlemen, I think I'm a pretty patriotic person. I think, like most people in public service, I think of the beaches of Normandy in World War II when our Greatest Generation saved our way of life. I still tear up when I think of the unending rows of white crosses overlooking Normandy Beach containing brave men who fought and died for our freedom. I'm a proud American. But I'm also proud to live in a country, the United States, where I can be -- I have the freedom to be critical of our Government. And today, I am critical. And I will tell you why. I make no apologies for that. Do they? They have gone after a man, Russell Laffitte, they say defrauded a bank, his very own family bank.

This man, Russell, never set out to defraud a bank. There's a reason verdicts have to be unanimous. There's a reason the Government's burden is a heavy one. Men like Russell Laffitte are that reason. These protections are critical to our justice system and our way of life.

I know everyone is tired. I sure am. Thanksgiving is just three days away. But do not waiver. Do not buckle, no matter the pressure. This man, Russell Laffitte, is not guilty. Thank you.

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MR. AUSTIN: The Government started out telling you that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. And I don't know about you, but I just have not heard that story in this case. I haven't heard anything even remotely close to it. Maybe with regard to Alex Murdaugh, but with Russell Laffitte, I just don't see it. You know, most of the time people who have been just absorbed by power, you don't see them carefully documenting everything, filing them in court. You don't see them expressing regret and taking responsibility for the actions they've done. You see arrogance. You see the types of things that you have heard about Alex Murdaugh doing.

I think really the more appropriate tagline for this case might be that there's a thin line between virtue and viciousness, because this case is just -- as you know at this point, it's truly unique. And it has nothing to do with Russell Laffitte. It's everything to do with Alex Murdaugh. His crimes have created a media frenzy unlike anything, at least I've ever seen. I've lived here my whole life. And you've got HBO and Netflix, all these different international news and media outlets coming to tiny little Hampton, South

Carolina, talking about the story. And Murdaugh now is a household name, but not Russell Laffitte. And it's because it's a sensational story.

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And I'm sorry, I'm trying to -- probably going to trip here over this cord, I don't mean to be moving around so much.

You know, it's not sexy to post stories about the banker who files everything in probate court and follows the law and makes loans that are legal, and then, you know, it's not sexy to talk about bylaws and things like that. Alex Murdaugh is what everybody is interested in. And that's why the Government hangs Alex Murdaugh around Russell Laffitte's neck every step of the way. Within two minutes of every single witness, you hear that name. He has nothing to do with the case. We didn't get into it. It's a circus, a side show. You are here today to focus on what Russell Laffitte did. It's really hard to do because you are constantly just bombarded with all these different examples of things that Alex has done or Curtis Edward Smith, Cousin Eddie for a lot of people.

And Judge Gergel told you this is a complicated case. And it is just because it relates to finances and a lot of money moving around. But, really, it's pretty simple when it comes down to it. It's what was in Russell Laffitte's mind when he was doing all the things he's accused

of doing, because he admits doing it all. We could have cut this trial probably in half, because I don't know if you noticed the defense, we were stipulating, agreeing to just about every piece of evidence coming in, because he admits to doing them all. He just didn't think that he was committing a crime. And that's a big deal.

The Government seems to want you to think, surely, he knew, he must have known at every step of the way. But not one person has testified that Russell ever mentioned this plan. Nobody's testified that he had this deal worked out with Alex, they set it up a long time ago.

MR. HOLLIDAY: Your Honor, I hate to interrupt, but I think he's misstating the law, as you will charge it later, about the nature of a conspiracy.

THE COURT: Be careful.

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MR. AUSTIN: Sure. We are going to go through each of the counts here. And I submit to you that the Government fails on each one because there's nothing that shows that Russell Laffitte willfully, intentionally joined into this conspiracy.

The Government alleges in the scheme and artifice portion of the indictment that Russell, Alex Murdaugh, an unknown co-conspirator, knowingly and intentionally combined, conspired, confederated, agreed, and had a tacit understanding with others, both known and unknown, and

engaged in a scheme, plan and artifice to defraud Alex
Murdaugh's personal injury clients. They refer to them as
bank customer, but it's Alex Murdaugh. I think it's safe to
say at this point. And that they did so in order to obtain
money and property by means of materially false and
fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, and by
making false and misleading statements, admitting facts
necessary to make the statements truthful and not misleading.
And they also did that in order to obtain money in the care,
custody, and control of Palmetto State Bank.

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And I've sat through this entire trial. I've worked on this case for a long time, and I'm still not entirely clear what those misstatements are or those admissions.

There are a lot of e-mails where they reference phone calls.

And then you see a check, same day, day later. They want you to just infer from that that those two are connected. But I leave that for you to decide. Just because there's a reference to an e-mail, to a call on an e-mail, doesn't mean it always happened. You heard Jeanne Seckinger testify about one of the e-mails where Russell is trying to meet with Alex and he said he would come in later that day and she made a joke, something to the effect, yeah, I wonder if Alex actually showed up. He was notoriously hard to pin down.

And so without something else connecting the two and showing that they actually had these phone calls, I think it's too

much of a leap to draw that conclusion.

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So let's start with Counts 1 through 3 and let's focus on Russell's service as your conservator, PR, because that's really how all this case begins. And from the Government's -- from the way they characterized things in this case, it seems they want to think that the loans were somehow kickbacks or getting conservator fees were kickbacks and Russell was helping Alex steal all this money. But you heard from Tiffany Provence, the probate expert. And she had some pretty interesting things to say. One, she says it's perfectly legal to make loans from conservatorships or PR accounts. There's a statute that says you don't even need court approval.

The Government tried to say Russell had to get approved at the outset based on a little introductory paragraph in that statute. But she said that's not totally accurate. The Court needs to set that order in place. And then they point to an order saying that he needed to get expenditures approved. But they said these are not -- these loans were not expenditures. They were investments and they made money. You heard Russell testify earlier about making, I believe it was, \$19,000 last year or in the last year for Hannah Plyler.

It's seems like a crazy thing to come up in a federal criminal case that somebody is doing these loans and

there's this allegation that somehow they are improper. It's like going the speed limit and getting pulled over for going the speed limit. I was doing what I thought I was legally allowed to do. It just doesn't make sense.

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And Russell is relying on Alex Murdaugh, who he thought was his lawyer, and somebody that he's grown up This is something that Mr. Daniel was just talking about. All the signs that the Government wanted Russell to see were missed by him and everybody else down there. There's not anything I can see at this point that really separates Russell from anybody else that was tricked by Alex Murdaugh. And the thing about this, with what we know about Alex Murdaugh at this point, does it really makes sense with his photographic memory and all these different crazy things he's involved with, that he would get involved in a conspiracy with the one guy that files everything in probate court, signs his name to it, documents the loans, shows the work he's doing? It doesn't make any sense. Criminals usually try to hide their conduct, not filing it in the court.

We are not fighting this in probate court. He's not charged with violating his fiduciary duties. There could be civil ramifications for all of this. That's fine. That's not what we are here to talk about today.

When it comes down to it, it's what's in his mind.

So starting with the conspiracy charge and focusing on just the conservator piece of this, because we will get to the bank fraud piece of this later, but let's look at the actions he took as conservator.

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There's been a lot of talk about the amount of fees that he received. And Tiffany Provence testified that conservators are paid typically at the discretion of the court based on a reasonable standard. So the conservator is paid a fee based upon what the Court determines reasonable. And what's reasonable in one county or one situation is not necessarily the same for every other county. There's 46 counties, 46 different probate judges, wide variation. said 5 percent conservator fee is not usually high. Conservators do not set their own fees. The judges have to review the fees for reasonableness. It's also not unusual for a conservator or someone that serves as conservator or PR without actually meeting the beneficiaries. She said she's done it multiple times. There's all sorts of examples she laid out. There's no requirement to have a one-on-one relationship.

When the Plyler sisters testified -- and it's terrible that they had to come in and talk about anything that happened in their past. I wish it wasn't part of this case. They talked about Russell in pretty fond terms. They remembered him being basically a father figure. That wasn't

even his job. He put a lot of work into helping them. believe he testified to drivers ed classes, different things like that. He helped them buy houses, look at houses. was an involved person. And, yeah, it wasn't the same amount of involvement in each one of these conservatorships or PRs, but that's not necessarily anything bad or malicious or nefarious. She said the conservator duties basically -- the word "conservator" stems from the word conserve. So your responsibility is to conserve the assets, further benefit as they age, when they turn age 18. There's not been any testimony that anybody was shortchanged at the end of their conservatorships. He paid the loans off, as he's supposed to When there's testimony about him checking people's ages, that could be viewed through the lens of Alex Murdaugh and everything. It could also be viewed through the lens of him being responsible and doing his duty as conservator. He was allowed to make loan. He needed to make sure the loans were paid off and earned interest.

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If he had just left the money sitting there and didn't touch it, didn't invest at all, he would have done his job. He's not required to be a dad. He's not a guardian. He's not required to get involved any more than he did. But there are times he went above and beyond. But, I mean, the fact that he didn't do that in every case just doesn't matter. It doesn't mean that he was trying to rip people

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off. Doesn't mean that he knew that Alex Murdaugh was
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     stealing from people. Again, there's been no evidence that
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    Russell intentionally tried to help Alex Murdaugh accomplish
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    any of these goals.
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              Let's look at the overt acts in the conspiracy.
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              If we pull up the indictment, please. And can we
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    please go to page 3 -- I'm sorry, page 4.
              And so this starts with his actions as conservator
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     for the Plylers. If you look through each of these
    paragraphs. It's really hard to tell what conduct is alleged
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    to have been criminal. I am not going to go through each
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     line by line, but there's no requirement that you run loans
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    past the judge in the probate court beforehand. We covered
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     that.
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              MR. HOLLIDAY: Your Honor, I'm sorry to interrupt
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    again. This is not the overt act section. This is just
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    describing the scheme. So this is not --
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              THE COURT: That is correct.
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             MR. AUSTIN: Okay.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Austin, be careful.
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              MR. AUSTIN: Let's go to -- bear with me for just a
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     second.
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              If we can go to page, I'm sorry, 11.
              Again, writing these checks by itself is not a
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            It's allowed under statute. You've heard Tiffany
     crime.
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Provence testify to this. You've seen it in the statute.

And Russell doesn't deny writing any of these checks. That's something to keep in mind every step of the way. He doesn't deny doing it. And that's a pretty important piece of all of this.

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If you go through for subparagraph (a), we've covered other pieces of this, but at the very end, it says, "as directed by the bank customer." Again, this goes to Russell's state of mind. He's relying on somebody that he thought was honest, an upstanding member of the Bar, someone who is well-thought of, well-liked. That's been a very consistent theme. Everybody is shocked. And you see the same thing again in Subsection (b) or subparagraph (b), I should say, "as directed by the bank customer."

And then subparagraph (c) is interesting. And this ties in with some of the later counts. And it says that Russell negotiated the check here. It's \$150,000 check to Hannah Plyler, at Alex Murdaugh's direction and knowing that the money belonged to the estate of Donna Badger and/or her beneficiaries. Well, Russell Laffitte was not Arthur Badger's beneficiary.

MR. HOLLIDAY: Your Honor, again, we took this up in the charging conference. It's going to be covered by you and he's misstating what you're about to charge.

THE COURT: The definition is set up in Footnote 3.

Please be careful, Mr. Austin.

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MR. AUSTIN: Looking subparagraph (b), remember what Russell said, the Murdaughs were the law in Hampton County. They were synonymous with law enforcement. Alex Murdaugh was a part-time solicitor. That doesn't mean that there weren't red flags that could have been caught, but it makes sense that some of them were missed. And if you look at the --well, I will move on from that. I don't want to get in trouble. I apologize.

And, again, the Government claims that Russell took some of these actions in an effort to hide his involvement with Alex Murdaugh. But they ignore the simple fact that he filed everything in probate court, also turned them over to law enforcement before the Board started finding out what was going on. The law firm contacted him. He was providing documents. Most of the documents you've seen in this case Russell has provided to law enforcement. That is not the act of somebody who's trying to hide something, who's trying to cover something up. Again, why would Alex Murdaugh choose to conspire with somebody who was to file everything in court and document everything. It doesn't make sense.

So turning to Count 2, the bank fraud count. It alleges that Russell knowingly executed a scheme and artifice to obtain money in the control of Palmetto State Bank by means of false, fraudulent pretenses, representations,

promises, and that he aided and abetted Alex to do just that, and that he did this by negotiating and distributing a check for \$101,000 to Hannah Plyler, knowing that they belonged -- money belong to the estate of Donna Badger's beneficiaries.

Again, it's really important -- and I don't want to veer into the Court's ruling here, but it's really important to remember that only \$500 passed through Donna Badger's estate. And so unless you have a broader definition of what that estate means --

MR. HOLLIDAY: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Mr. Austin, we've already discussed this. The definition in Footnote 1 on page 3 of the indictment says that it includes both the Badger estate and Arthur Badger.

MR. AUSTIN: I understand.

THE COURT: Please don't repeat that again.

MR. AUSTIN: Okay.

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Setting that aside, the biggest point here is that Palmetto State Bank never got the \$1.325 million. They want you to rely on this re-cutting e-mail that he received months earlier from the first check. Remember, he had not been involved. And so the numbers didn't make sense to him. He's testified to this. There's no reference to Badger anywhere in the e-mail. And where did he say that he found it or Russell found the document? He found it in probate court, or

he filed it under Hannah Plyler file. Why would he do that if he thought that he was committing a crime? Doesn't make any sense.

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It also ignores the fact that Palmetto State Bank didn't even do structured settlements. Something that is called for in that disbursement sheet. As Mr. Daniel told you, this all goes back to Alex Murdaugh's original plan to hide everything from everybody else that was involved.

Next, going to Count 3, this ties back again to the Badger case. Everything we've just been talking about applies to this as well. There's been testimony and argument from the Government that at the September 6th bond hearing that Russell participated in, or he testified, that he said he didn't see the disbursement sheet. But what's left out of this discussion is context. Russell took the stand, as he has done here. He has testified with ODC. He talked with the Government. He talked with the State. He's talked with everybody. And he didn't have any documents in front of him when he was asked. He was asked about the disbursement sheet. And he said, I saw it. But there were no follow-up questions asking when he saw it. And that's an important point. At that point, and this is in September, of course, he had seen it. That had become a major part of this case. But that doesn't mean he was saying he saw it years ago. Remember, so much of this conduct took place 10 -- 5, 10

years ago. And somehow Russell is expected to remember every single detail of every transaction, whether he took a phone call or he didn't, all these different things. And I just think it's taking it a step too far to hold him criminally liable for things that are just not supported by any other evidence other than transactions that he admits to and that he filed, evidence supported in court.

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It alleges as well that this whole scheme affected, or just this portion of it, affected Palmetto State Bank, the wire fraud count. I submit to you, we haven't seen any evidence that that's happened.

Russell had the authority to settle any lawsuits, any disagreements. He could enter contracts. He was the CEO. And whether other Board members disagree about his interpretation of the bylaws is really irrelevant. He's trying to do it in good faith. The bylaws clearly read like they would allow him to do it. So if some other Board member comes in here and says it's absolutely not correct, it's an interpretation issue. Doesn't mean he's committing a crime.

So let's talk about the \$680,000 in Count 4. Ms.

Limehouse read an e-mail from Jan Malinowski about this from the fall of 2021 where he asked about more similar transactions. And he said at the end of it, per PMPED. He wasn't asking if Russell knew about any of the transactions similar to this that he had engaged in himself. He was

asking if the law firm had identified anything else. There's been no testimony that he told Russell at that point about everything they've discovered in their internal investigation. It was an ongoing process. It was dynamic. As you heard Becky Laffitte testify, everybody was in damage control. It was a chaotic time, because nobody saw any of this coming. It's easy for us, with the benefit of hindsight, to look at all of this and see Alex Murdaugh as this obviously sinister actor. But to the people that were living in Hampton County, that just wasn't the case.

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And you've heard from victims. Arthur Badger, he said he looked up to Alex Murdaugh. Even with everything he knows now, he still has a hard time reconciling that with the person he knew. And that's consistent. Appeared to be the same way with Jeanne Seckinger, Ronnie Crosby. It hurts people to find out that someone has been lying to them for years.

I don't think that anybody in this case has testified that Russell pulled the wool over their eyes in the same way. They may worry he did something improper, but that's a much different situation.

And I think it's kind of funny that y'all got -- you were picked to be on a jury related to the Murdaugh case, and you got probably one of the most boring cases related to the Murdaughs, talking about bylaws and all these financial

transactions, not all the good, juicy stuff that makes this whole thing so interesting.

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But if you look through bylaws, this is just what I was just talking about, there are three layers of authority that allowed Russell to make this payment. First, as CEO, that's what we were talking about, he had the authority of CEO; second, his dad could do it. His dad supported it. He testified to it. He had no problem with it. They had just settled a different lawsuit where the money didn't even touch Palmetto State Bank. And they thought this was a good idea. And third, he could do it with three-fifths of the Executive Committee voting for it.

And it's just unfathomable to me that the Government has come in and tried to dissect that decision and act like it's purely an effort to cover his tracks. Because, remember, Russell filed everything showing how that money was distributed in Hannah Plyler's account -- or in her probate files. Again, it doesn't sound like somebody -- doesn't look like somebody who is trying to hide what they are doing. And the Government can say that he relied on judge -- or the probate judge down there not reading it. But that's not his problem. He files it in court. He's doing what he's supposed to do. He's complying with his legal duties.

And it also gets to -- a really key piece of this was the motivation for people to testify. And on direct

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examination by the Government, their own witnesses, these
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    Board members, testified that they were shareholders of the
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    bank. And they kept talking about how much they wanted to
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     look out for what was in the best interest of the
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    shareholders. But in order to be on the Board, you have to
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    be a shareholder too. And they all own a wide variation of
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     shares in the bank.
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              THE COURT: Yes, sir?
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              MR. HOLLIDAY: Your Honor, I think you've ruled on
     this as well.
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              MR. AUSTIN: On direct examination he testified to
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    this.
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              MR. HOLLIDAY: They couldn't get into this before
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    during the trial.
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              THE COURT: Let's hear a little bit more.
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             MR. AUSTIN: I'm not going to anything that's on
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     cross. It's all direct examination.
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              And so they could be telling the truth. They could
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    have completely sincere motivations for doing what they are
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    doing. But it helps to know what people's intentions and
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    motivations are based on. And I submit to you that there's
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    enough there in the docs. I will leave it to you.
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              So turning now to Count 5. This is the $750,000
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    that was loaned out by Russell and his dad and his sister and
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    eventually the Board. So the Government argued that had
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nothing to do with renovations. But you heard Charles

Laffitte testify that all of this got started back in April

2021, that Maggie Murdaugh had an appraisal scheduled for the
day after she was murdered. Obviously, that didn't go

forward. But one thing that keeps getting lost in all of

this, if we could pull up Defendant's Exhibit 79 and go to

page 2, says: Called again. Work being done on the house.

Painters or something to push out. Called again. She was

going to Kiawah Golf Tournament for the week. Pushed out.

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It may not be enough work for the Government's satisfaction, but there was work being done on the house.

And, obviously, things changed in a dramatic way when Maggie and her son were murdered.

From Russell and his dad's perspective, it's still not clear. They don't remember fully. Alex came to them — how many questions are they going to ask somebody who's just been through all of that? At that point, they testified they were not suspicious of him. They didn't think there was any chance he would be involved in this and any murders. And, you know, it's really easy to second-guess somebody in that situation, but I think it's pretty reasonable to have a little bit of a cautious approach to dealing with somebody in that situation.

And there's been a lot of discussion about when the information was entered into Credit Leader. And you've also

heard from people like Chastity Malphrus, who said it's not unusual at all to put information in later. They will do the -- go through the underwriting process, they work up the loan, and go back and enter information sometimes. there are very valid, legitimate reasons. I think she mentions auctions, somebody wants to get some equipment. It's not inappropriate, illegal, or suspicious on its face. And the fact that he entered -- that Russell entered this information or had somebody do it shortly after he was asked by Norris Laffitte about this, makes complete sense when you think about him trying to give an accurate picture. What if he had left out that information? Then they would say, why aren't you giving us information? He gave an accurate picture of Alex's financial state. There's been some disagreement about what ended up in the summary that was provided. But Charlie Laffitte testified that he was the one that drafted it, which makes sense. He's the chairman. had direct role in it. He signed off on it. He said that he would do it again if he was asked. He said, if he wants more money, we will loan it to him. Again, they had made \$4 million off of Alex Murdaugh's loans just in interest. As obnoxious as he was for them to try to get him in

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As obnoxious as he was for them to try to get him in to talk through everything, he was a good customer for the bank. And the fact that he was in overdraft is just a red herring. You heard multiple witnesses testify that it's not

unusual to give somebody a loan who are in overdraft. There are times Russell said he had plenty of money in other accounts, he was just all over the place. And they thought that was just Alex. He would just move money in from a different account.

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Again, it looks so suspicious with what we know about Alex now. But that's not how they were operating back when these things happened. You have to keep that in mind.

And can we go to Government's Exhibit 10B. And can we zoom in on lines 1 through 3.

And so this is really important. So the first line says: Loan dated July 15th, 2021, to be used for the following type of business, business expenses.

And then the next line it says: Proceeds of the loan and/or other extension of credit will be used primarily for agricultural commercial investment or business purposes.

That does not mean that you have to use it only for one particular purpose. And you've heard testimony from people with no skin in the game, employees at the bank. It doesn't do them any good to come in here and testify for Russell. In fact, all the people that fired Russell are still in control of the bank. Yet, they came in here and they said, it is not unusual at all.

If you think about the number of loans that are made on a monthly basis by the bank, how many customers that the

bank has, is it really reasonable to expect the bank's CEO to go through line by line and check how the money is spent?

No. At some point, the responsibility has to be on the customer to do what they said they were going to do with the money.

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And I think it's so ridiculous. One of those lines showed there's payments to a funeral home. Can you imagine if Russell had called up and said, hey, you are not supposed to be spending the money on a funeral? I mean, he wouldn't have a customer anymore. It's easy for the Government to come in and second guess, but these people are running a business. And it just doesn't operate like that.

He thought Eddie Smith was a contractor, C.E. Smith. It completely lined up with what he thought was going on. He thought that there was a contractor doing work at the beach house. Again, he's not swearing on a Bible that he, like, at the time that I can certify this is happening, he sent a detective out there to check it. That's what it looked like to him, because he's got a million other things to do throughout the day. And they are expecting him to go and just follow Alex Murdaugh around like he's suspicious of him. And he just wasn't yet. Of course, he got suspicious.

And, again, I don't want to say any of this to distract from the fact that Russell has taken responsibility for everything he's done from the beginning. He's the only

person that seems to have been willing to take any responsibility for their mistakes. That doesn't mean he committed a crime. It doesn't mean that he got in bed with Alex Murdaugh, he did whatever he wanted him to do. It just means he admits that he screwed up. And when you look through the testimony that has been blown up for you a million times of all these different hearings and statements he's given, he always says, I screwed up, I was responsible.

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There's one million to point to where he says, we negotiated, or we converted these checks. That's it. The follow-up e-mail, he says, I was responsible. He was doing what a CEO should do. He took responsibility. The buck stops with him. And he suffered for it. He's been fired since. Doesn't mean he committed crimes.

And the fact that he -- that Alex Murdaugh used the money for different purposes after the murder of his wife, I just -- I don't see it. I don't see how that points to criminal intent.

To go to Count 6, with misapplication of bank funds and the \$500,000 line of credit, there's no doubt that Russell wrote and negotiated that \$284,000 cashier's check to pay off Hannah Plyler's loans; absolutely did. Again, Alex Murdaugh put farming in the application. It doesn't mean he couldn't use the money for other purposes.

I haven't heard any testimony about what the money

that was loaned out of Hannah Plyler's account that created the need for this \$284,000 cashier's check was used for. Was it used for farming? I don't know. These are questions that need to be asked during the investigation. I don't think that they've been answered.

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And I believe it was Charles Laffitte, Russell's brother -- I know it gets confusing -- testified that the business purpose statement did not specifically prohibit the uses of the funds from beyond what was stated in the purpose. And, you know, of course, people shouldn't come in and apply for loans clearly intending to use them for different purposes. But unless you know that virtually all of it was not used for other purposes, I don't know how you can convict on that count.

It also ignores the fact that the Board voted on it. They also -- it also ignores the fact that that loan was paid off within three months, replaced by a million-dollar line of credit. The \$500,000 was paid off with that million dollars, and there's a \$500,000 line of credit left over.

And so with Counts 4 through 6, I think there's just a tremendous leap that you've been asked to make with regard to the intent that Russell had. Does it really makes sense? This guy has worked at this bank, family bank, with his dad and his sister and his uncles and cousins and everything. That clearly is something that they are passionate about.

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Remember on the Board, Russell, Gray, and his dad, and Jan
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    Malinowski, are the only four that are bankers. That means
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     you've got nonbankers coming onto the Board. They are new.
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              MR. HOLLIDAY: Your Honor, again, this is subject to
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     your ruling during the trial.
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              MR. AUSTIN: I mean, the business judgment --
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              THE COURT: Hold on just a second. Leave it.
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     further than that.
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              MR. AUSTIN: Sure. I will wrap up here. I'm sorry.
     I'm losing my voice.
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              Absolute power corrupts absolutely. I just don't
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     see it.
              That usually applies to people like dictators, not
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    bankers filing stuff in court and documenting everything and
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    putting his name on it. It applies to somebody who is trying
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     to put everything on somebody else and not taking
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    responsibility.
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              Remember, he started cooperating with law
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    enforcement at the very beginning. He didn't lawyer up, even
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     though he had lawyers. He didn't buckle down or hunker down
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     and say, I am not going to produce anything. He produced it
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     all. He's testified at trial. He didn't have to do that.
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    He wants people to hear from him. You can judge for yourself
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    whether he was credible or not. I'd submit to you he was.
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              And so, you know, Government alleges that Russell
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got, I think it was, around \$430,000 in fees from these

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conservatorships, while Alex Murdaugh got millions. I don't know about you, but most criminals don't split -- don't take pennies on the dollar for risking getting in trouble with the law. Usually they split it 50/50. That doesn't mean they allegation do. It just doesn't make sense here. Why would Russell take these crazy risks, risk so much for his family? It doesn't line up. If he did, you would expect to see concealment, hiding his involvement. And it's just not there.

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And I said earlier that the better tagline for this is that there's a thin line between virtue and viciousness.

And I think you have to think about that as you consider all the testimony you've heard and what people's motivations are.

Because one thing we know is that nobody down in Hampton

County wants to be seen right now as condoning or helping

Alex get through all of this. That is the third rail for everybody down there.

And this goes back to what Mr. Daniel already argued here. Everybody that has come in and testified have their own motivations. Y'all need to think about that and what would push them to testify as they did. That applies to our witnesses as well, everybody in the case.

And you heard from Jeanne Seckinger. She said that none of this would be possible without Alex Murdaugh.

25 And the Government said, no, actually, it wouldn't be

possible without Russell. But do you really think that Alex Murdaugh wouldn't have gone and tried to do this elsewhere? Was Russell the key component of this, the key cog? No, of course not.

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There's simply no solid evidence of Russell's intent here. It's all inference in viewing all of his conduct through a lens that didn't exist at the time.

And so I would ask you to do your duty and hold the Government to the burden. I have a ton of respect for everybody on the Government's side. We fight, getting after each other. But I've worked with them for a long time. They are very honorable people. I think they have the theory of this case very wrong. And I don't think they've proven their case. So I ask that you hold them accountable and find Russell not guilty. Thank you.

THE COURT: Rebuttal by the Government.

MR. HOLLIDAY: Your Honor, thank you.

So I've got a little bit of an odd job. I'm the rebuttal close, which means I'm going to respond to a good bit of what they said. I have a lot of notes. It's going to be a little scattershot, but there's a lot to cover. Okay?

And I want to start with something he said at the very end. Was Russell a key cog in all this? The answer is absolutely yes. By testimony that they got from people themselves, Russell was chaotic, disorganized, here, there,

frenetic, and all of that. In every aspect of Alex

Murdaugh's life, he needed someone to keep him organized and

straight.

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Ronnie Crosby, you heard testified from his law firm, when Alex would get one of these rollover cases involving a tire, Alex could talk to the clients, put on a big show. But Ronnie was the one who knew the science. Ronnie was the products liability guy. He was the one that kept Alex straight regarding the facts and the proof of the case. I will tell you this, in this series of financial crimes, Russell Laffitte fulfilled the same role.

Alex Murdaugh, y'all have seen the exhibits, the e-mails, Exhibits 37 and 38, several times, where he's saying, tell me what I owe on the Hannah loan. And Russell comes back and tells him exactly what the number is. Russell even talked about it on the stand that when he finally met with the Plyler girls at the end, he turned over boxes of binders to them about their conservatorships. That's because that's who he is. He kept track of everything. He always knew what was due on this loan, that loan. Alex had no chance, no chance, no skillset of keeping up with any of this. And that's why Russell's key to all of this. He's the one who did it.

And they talk about people in the community didn't know this about Alex and, you know, he put on a good show and

all of this. When it came to these financial crimes, Russell was exactly in the center. He was exactly where he needed to be to know everything that was going on. Why? Why? Because he was the conservator or the personal representative for all these people. So when you see, you know, estate of Donna Badger or Arthur Badger or Hakeem Pinkney or Natasha Thomas on these checks, when that is in the memo line, that means something to Russell, because he's the conservator for all these people. And it should have turned the light bulb on. And I submit to you, it did.

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Every time that they would argue no one pays attention to what's in the memo line, well, that's not true. That's not true. Everybody notices what's in the memo line, because it's not always filled out, is it? You know this from personal experience. We are not talking about going through 20 pages of real estate documents. We are talking about checks. There it is. Every time one came up on your screen, you took the check in as it was in front of you. It's not like you had to read down it line by line. The memo line was right there. And there were two people -- when they saw Arthur Badger's name or Hakeem Pinkney's name in the memo line, they were two people who knew what that meant. And it was Russell Laffitte and Alex Murdaugh. This could not have happened without Russell Laffitte.

The other visibility, of course, was he was his

banker. So he knew exactly what the status of his loans was. He knew exactly what the status of his accounts was. He was, again, the one who was tracking all of this. Emily showed you the spreadsheet with the yellow columns, where he knew exactly when things were coming due and when things needed to be paid off. He was sending the e-mails back and forth.

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And then, you know, it wouldn't necessarily hold together if they didn't know each other. And so think about They like to talk a lot about community banks and the personal relationship that you get with community banks, whatever. These transactions weren't going through Charlotte and Bank of America. They weren't going through Chase Manhattan or any of these major banks. They were through Palmetto State Bank, Hampton County, where everybody kind of knows each other. And, certainly, the people that were running that bank knew the partners of the Parker Law Firm. Why? Because that law firm was the biggest deal in town. There's lumber guys and railroad guys around. But do you remember when it was kind of weird, they used that Plexiglas as a map, and they said, this is how close everybody is, they are just across the square, just across the square. yes, that bank knew those lawyers. And when Alex Murdaugh is giving instructions as to what he wants done with checks that are hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not -- you know, we are going to talk about a little bit the Badger structured

check for 1.325 -- people at the Hampton branch of Palmetto

State Bank pay attention to a check with seven figures on it,

particularly if you are Russell Laffitte and Alex Murdaugh is

your client, he's your guy to manage.

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When I was a kid, there was a comedian. His name was Flip Wilson. And I don't know that many people remember him now, but he was a funny guy. And he had a show. And every once in a while, there was a skit and Flip would be caught doing something that he wasn't supposed to be doing. And when he got caught, he would always say, the devil made me do it. And then it became kind of a thing, as little kids, we would say to our parents, you know, the devil made me do it and all that. I haven't thought of that in 40 years. But this case is, the devil made me do it; isn't it?

Nobody is here to try to convince you Alex Murdaugh is a good guy. You know, he's got things in front of him that will take care of themselves. But Russell Laffitte, when it came to these financial crimes, was integral to them. They are different guys. They have different issues. But Russell Laffitte, in terms of greed and corruption, was every bit the criminal that Alex Murdaugh was. That's why they are charged as co-conspirators. When Emily showed you the chart at the very beginning of her closing, Russell and Alex right there beside each other. Right? That's how that conspiracy went. Alex couldn't have done this without Russell; no way.

You know, they made some funny points: Russell Laffitte never got one red cent of Alex Murdaugh's stolen funds. Well, guess what? They are parsing words, aren't they? Russell Laffitte got paid very well. He got paid over \$400,000 in conservator fees to give Alex Murdaugh a slush fund. And they said, pennies on the dollar. Most of us would take \$400,000 and be very happy with that amount of money. And that was enough for him.

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Another thing they said that kept coming back to me, when they said everybody got paid back, well, there's a reason they got paid back, they got paid back with stolen money. Plyler sisters got paid back with stolen money. They spent a long time in their closing talking about probate this and Tiffany Provence that. And, you know, you have to understand the probate, because it's kind of the beginning of things. But that was what they were stealing money to pay Hannah Plyler back.

As far as the Plyler stuff goes, it's sketchy what they were doing. Tiffany Provence, their witness, she said, self-dealing, I would never do it. We didn't charge it. But we explained it because you've got to understand it. If you don't understand that they were taking loans out of Hannah's account, you don't know why they have to pay money back. And if you don't understand that, you know, when Hannah is turning 18, there's an urgency to that, then there's no way

you would understand the Badger checks and the Pinckney checks. So that's why we talked probate.

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But don't let that be a distraction to you. You don't have to decide anything that happened in the probate court except for how those loans got paid back. And, of course, that's the core of the case.

It was interesting too, at the very beginning during openings, they said wild horses couldn't keep Russell Laffitte off the stand. Do you remember that? Well, he got on the stand. And what did he tell you? He didn't pay income taxes on his conservator fees. He structured checks to avoid reporting requirements. He lied about seeing the Badger disbursement sheet. He said on August the 9th, when he transferred that \$400,000 into the Alex Murdaugh account, that was just coincidental with Norris's e-mail. He stated the purpose of the loan doesn't matter. They argued that You know, farm loan doesn't matter. Beach house renovations doesn't matter. If you believe them, I don't know why a bank even puts a reason for a loan down, but they do on every loan. And he said backdating is fine and seems to be a regular practice of his.

And when he couldn't come up with a reason for things, he said, I missed it, I didn't look at it, I don't remember it, whatever. Well, wild horses maybe should have drug him away before he said all that. Because what did he

tell you? There was an interesting moment too, before we leave his testimony. He kind of "aw, shucks" when he was on the stand, you know, country banker and all that stuff. But there was a moment when you actually got a glimpse of who Russell Laffitte is. I think it was Emily made an objection. And he interrupted everybody and he said, that's not hearsay. Right? Who was Russell Laffitte? He's the quy that's used to being in charge. He's not used to being questioned.

to being in charge. He's not used to being questioned. He's not used to being in that position right there. And he snapped. And that's who Russell is. He's not this guy, well, I just think I did that. He's the guy that orchestrated all of this. He's the guy that grows to be the CEO of a bank in Hampton County, you heard one of the most successful community banks in all of South Carolina, if not the region. He's not an "aw, shucks" guy, ladies and gentlemen. He can follow the money. He could follow the books. He knew exactly what he was doing.

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So it's an interesting point, right?

Tracy, if you would pull up Government's Exhibit 37.

You guys will see this in your sleep tonight. I am not going to linger on it very much. But at the very bottom: Please e-mail me and ask that check No. 43162, dated November 19th, 2012, for that amount, right? They just argued that like it didn't exist or something. Well, there it is. And

there was a check number and there was a date on the check and all that. And Russell knew very well that that check number existed. And it needed to be voided to make all of this stuff happen. So don't follow that line of thinking that that check did not exist. It was voided, which means it goes away. But it existed when this e-mail was sent.

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And then as far as, like, this whole notion of -23, please, Tracy. If you could, let's pull up the
very bottom, of course.

Palmetto State Bank, payment of fund structure, per client request, and it gives 1325. Right? They say, well, everybody knows that's not right because Palmetto State Bank doesn't do structures. Well, there's the check right there. That's what was intended. Now, they would have given it to somebody else, perhaps, to do the structure. But the check was going to go to Palmetto State Bank.

And you know why he lied about this? You know why he lied and said he didn't see this? Because he knows if he saw it, then their whole argument about Exhibit 37 and he didn't know that was Badger money, that goes away. And he testified on September 6th that he knew he had seen this disbursement sheet. And he knew what the \$1,325,000 was.

I'm going to come back to this. But they talked a good bit about Gray and Charlie, and they were always the ones approving things. And I guess I am taking this out of

order a little bit, but he said Gray and Charlie approved the 680. He said Gray and Charlie approved the 750. They never did quite get it right when they approved. His testimony is all over the place. First it's Charlie. Then it's Charlie and Gray, whatever. Charlie on the stand said, I didn't know the details. Gray said she did. That's his sister and his dad. They are also the only people on the Board who voted not to fire him. They are looking out for him. Okay?

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Now, I want to talk a little bit about the 680. of the things that I've been thinking about in this case is, if they are to be believed, and Alex hoodwinked Russell, I want you to think about that 680 and how that went down. Okay? The law firm is looking into Alex. And they see all these checks. And they confront Russell about the checks. And they say, we think the bank has a problem. If he truly had been hoodwinked by Alex, this is what he would have said to Jeanne Seckinger and Mark Ball and whoever else came to see him, he would say have said: Your guy did this. Alex Murdaugh told me how to cut these checks. One of these checks went to Johnnie Parker. He's a partner in your firm. The other one went to Alex's dad. These checks were cut out of your accounting department. I didn't know what was going Why don't you go back across the street and figure it out. And he would have gone.

Palmetto State Bank had lawyers that they had hired

for the Satterfield case. Those guys were standing by. He should have gone back and said, look, these guys just came across the street, they are going to try to pin something on me, let me show you what happened, and laid out the check, this is all Alex's doing, and we are not going to pay this, because it was him, he was the one that everybody believed and he fooled everybody and he fooled me.

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But he didn't do that. Right? He scurries back across the street to the bank. Cuts a \$680,000 check. Goes back and gives it to them. Doesn't tell anybody. Lawyers informed, but not consulted. What, on the phone? I never saw anything, only his words. Think about this. October 28th, he sends an e-mail to the Executive Committee and says, I just, you know, took this check. You read the amount, 74 and 75. I just took this check across the street. And Scott Swain, he's like, what? This is a terrible precedent. What are you doing?

And next day, October 29th, he sends -- you know, you've seen this over and over again. He tells the rest of the Board. And the Board flips out. What are you doing?

Why did you do this? Norris is like, who was involved? How many people? How many times did it happen? Have we fired whoever was responsible?

And he wants you to think that this is in the best interest of the bank. He's covering himself. And when he

goes back and he tells, you know, we are paying this money, he insists. Trenholm Walker, their lawyer, he tells everybody, look, we are paying this money. He testifies to the ODC, we are paying this money.

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You know why he's so insistent? If he thinks even at that point, when the whole Board and Executive Committee, or at least the people who aren't members of his immediate family are flipping out, he says, look, guys, maybe I was premature taking the 680 across the street, let's let our lawyers deal with it now. Lawyers tell Trenholm, hey, Trenholm, get in line, we are going to pay that money, if you want to get a release or something, you go ahead, big boy, but we are paying this money. Why? Because he needed to dig a hole and put this issue in the hole and put concrete over it and get people to stop looking. Because what happened when ultimately all those 14 checks come to light? They see Russell's fingerprints all over these things.

They know he was a conservator and PR on these accounts, PR on these accounts. They came to the bank. They are made out to Palmetto State Bank. He told you at least in terms of tax purposes, when the check is made out to Palmetto State Bank, it's hard to trace, don't know where it's coming from. He orchestrated this. He's a banker. He's smart.

The truth is that Russell had steered the Titanic into the iceberg. And you can't unsink the Titanic. And

when the Board's meetings November the 3rd, they knew that.

They are looking for life boats on November 3rd.

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So when they go into that meeting -- look, I'm glad they played that audio, that transcript. We hadn't heard it until a few minutes before you did. We had only seen the transcript.

Keep this in mind. Sometimes there's an argument, like, the Board ratified, the Board did this. There's only three speakers in that transcript. And you will have it with you when you go back. Trenholm Walker, the bank's attorney, talks a long time about he's trying to find the lifeboat, because the 680 is out the door.

Jim Gibson gives a few "atta boys" to Trenholm and says, like, hey, but we need to keep going with this investigation. Right? The 680 is gone. Russell has just given our 680 away. We are going to try to come up with some way to rehabilitate this whole deal, but let's continue the investigation.

Russell talks twice. Right? First time he pipes up and he says, I was the PR for Donna Badger, not Arthur Badger. Okay? That's the first time.

Now, I want to take a little side road here. When he testified -- y'all saw this at the very end, there's a \$17,500 check where he said, I'm trying to pay back half the fees I got. I hope y'all remember that. I am not going to

pull that up. So his fees were 35,000. He writes \$17,500.

I will note that when he did that, he filled out the memo

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But when he's meeting with the Board and he's saying like, look, I was a PR for Donna Badger, not Arthur Badger, that was the time -- the Board has been freaking out for the past, you know, October 28th, 29th, freak out. He could have said, oh, guys, by the way, on November the 1st, if the date on that check is to be believed, I gave you back half of my PR fees. Okay? So I'm trying to make this right now.

Look at the transcript when you go back. It doesn't say that. He doesn't say anything about his PR fees. That would have been the time to do it, if it had actually happened on November 1st.

What do you know from looking at the back of that check? It wasn't transacted until December the 17th.

Russell has a history of backdating documents, right, when it's convenient for him.

So what's the other thing we know? The second time Russell speaks in that meeting, he says -- and I missed it, candidly, the first time we were listening to it. There's a lot of noise in the courtroom. I missed it. Russell has got -- he's recording it, so it's right there, "We are paying." Almost like a sense of resolve, "We are paying." Like, look, y'all can't get a release from Arthur because

it's unethical. The law firm is not going to give you a release. There's litigation about that money right now.

That's why that check hadn't come back. They are fighting right now over that money. It's gone. It's been gone since October the 28th.

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And he says, regardless: We are paying it. I dug the hole. I put it in. I put concrete over it. Don't bust through the concrete and find out what I did. But they did it, right? It's all a coverup. The 680 is a coverup.

They talked at times about dissents and all. There was no vote to ratify, so there is no written dissent. Don't follow that red herring. While we are on that, ladies and gentlemen, there are bylaws. There's whatever you want to say. There's not a bylaw in the country that supersedes fraud and misappropriation. Nowhere in my criminal statute that's over there does it say except where the bylaws let them steal, they can steal. That's what -- we are not here because he violated the bylaws or occasionally he had poor judgment on loans. We are here because of fraud and misappropriation. And bylaws and your sister and your dad meeting somewhere outside of a meeting and saying, maybe, Russell, it's okay, none of that wipes away fraud and misappropriation.

I want to talk a little bit about using the same sort of thought process with that \$750,000 loan. It's hard

to follow. Right? Because sometimes \$750,000 loan is about a beach house renovation that Maggie had in mind. And then sometimes it's about Berkeley messes and lawyer fees and all that stuff. So it's all over the map, isn't it?

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But we know this, right? If the \$750,000 was legit, if Russell really thought it was a good idea to loan a guy three-quarters of a million dollars a little over a month after his wife and son had been killed, and now he's thinking, great time to renovate my beach house, if he really thought that was a good business decision for the bank, why didn't he just go to the Executive Committee? Hey, guys, look, I know he's upside down that \$362,000 in his account and we have \$3.5 million of outstanding loans, and we had to charge off Red Beard and all of this stuff -- and by the way, you can't really make this up, some of it is secured with swamp land.

If it's a great business decision, you give three-quarters of a million dollars to a guy that's got all this going on in his life, just come to the Executive Committee. Lay it out. Say: Guys, look, here's his financial situation. We have full visibility into it. And I think it's a great idea that we should wire \$350,000 to Chris Wilson, because that's the transaction that the law firm was looking into that tipped them off that, hey, Alex might not be doing what he's supposed to be doing. But let's just help

him deal with that situation. And then, you know, Norris, by the way, he's sending e-mails on August the 9th saying, give me a financial picture of Alex. And he's like, oh. Norris and the rest of the Board is about to find out how upside down Alex is, and how he knew I've been doing all these dealings with him all these years. Maybe we need to push \$400,000 into an account so it looks a little bit better.

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If that's such a good idea for the bank, that's looking out for bank resources, just take it to the Executive Committee. See what Scott Swain has to say about that.

There's a reason he didn't do that. It's cover-up.

The \$350,000 wire to Chris Wilson, that wasn't in the interest of the bank. That was in the interest of Alex Murdaugh. Getting fees back in a place where maybe his law firm wouldn't be digging on that end, because, you know, Russell had two problems. He had issues with his bank digging. And he had issues with the law firm digging. And they were both digging. And he had to shut them both down. So why not make these loans and transfer money and all that stuff to cover up what they both had been doing all along.

Defense likes to talk about, and they talked about in their closing, that Alex was a long-time customer and he always paid. Remember the documents they showed you, 2016, 2018, maybe, 2021, in July of 2021? Do you know what happened in June 7th, 2021? Alex is in a much different

place, and so is Russell. Russell knows it's all going to come to light.

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You know, they make it seem like it's a great mystery, the Badger and Pinckney checks and the Thomas checks and all these things written to Palmetto State Bank, like nobody would ever know, ignoring the memo line and all that stuff. Well, John Peters, their very first witness, the guy who said he would have filed all these reports on all this suspicious activity, as soon as he saw it, they did. He's the one that said, look, I would have never accepted these checks, and no teller on the line would have accepted these checks.

We know Russell has had every job in the bank up from teller to CEO. He knows all this. And you knew from his testimony about his tax returns that he knows the significance of putting Palmetto State Bank in the payee line.

You know, going all the way back, I don't want y'all to forget the nature of the play money that these guys were playing with. Okay? The Plyler girls, their mama and brother died in front of them. Hakeem Pinkney had been a quadriplegic. Nothing below the neck works. That's hell on earth, and he died. Natasha Thomas, I'm pretty sure y'all saw this, Natasha wears her hair down on the right side of her face because it's scarred, and her right eye doesn't

work. It's dead. When -- and then, of course, Arthur Badger. I'm sorry. It's late. Arthur, single dad, six kids. Right? Single dad, six kids. Guy that needs this money. To these guys, it was play money, play money. This was flesh and blood and tears and misery money that they decided was their treasure that they would just use however they want.

1.3

2.1

You know, the forgotten man in some of this has been Malik Williams. Malik's significant for this reason, it's a \$40,000 settlement. I am not going to -- \$40,000, I would take it, great to have \$40,000. That wasn't Alex's case.

Okay? So to the extent that the devil made me do it, or they want to say the devil made me do it, all of these ideas

Russell took out the first Plyler loan, his idea. But when it came to Malik, Alex didn't know about that pot of money.

Russell had to tell him about that pot of money. And he took

Russell -- he took Russell's \$40,000, and he said, here, you could play with this too. But don't lose sight, that's why

Malik is significant. He was the one that Russell took to

Alex, very much all in the mix here. Okay?

Bear with me, if you would, for just a second.

C.E. Smith, briefly, they want to say that he pops up in the bank records that it's for construction stuff.

Right? Well, he knows everybody else, but all of a sudden, he doesn't know C.E. Smith and the eight loans, eight loans

that he signed off on. Seemed to be that Russell's signature doesn't mean much to him. Right? So, like, when he says

Natasha Thomas is 15, he says, well, somebody said, I just signed it. And, you know, C.E. Smith, when I signed off on C.E. Smith loans, I didn't know what it was for. Very convenient, right, when he's on the stand. Can't remember certain things. He doesn't recall this, recall that, or whatever. Doesn't know who C.E. Smith was. He was the guy getting significant sums from the beach house loan, you know. Alex, they are talking all the time, right? Just ask him, what's this all about? But he knows. He knows. He's the guy that's coming into the bank. He had been in the bank in February of 2021 to get a loan.

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Then this whole thing about the use of the money, once a loan has been extended, like a client doing this and a client doing that, you know the bank, it would be tough for a bank to monitor exactly what a client is doing with their money, except when the banker is involved. So he said, we gave him \$750,000 loan. He wired the money to Chris Wilson. Well, guess what? Russell is the one that his name is on that wire. And the \$400,000 deposit into Murdaugh's account, his name is on that too. So, yeah, when a customer goes off the reservation and does something they are not supposed to do with the money, you know, that happens. But when the banker is involved, when the banker is involved, it's

different, particularly when he's misrepresented to his own bank what the money is for, farm loans, beach house renovations, all these things.

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So they got a little chuckle out of power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. But, look, in Hampton County, Russell Laffitte and Alex Murdaugh were the kings of their profession. All right? Russell Laffitte, CEO of the biggest, best community bank in town, Palmetto State Bank, the marquis bank of Hampton County. Alex Murdaugh, revered partner at the law firm just across the way, known statewide for getting great results in personal injury cases. In that county, these guys could do whatever they wanted to do.

And, you know, when somebody's got that kind of power and that kind of authority, you would think that they kind of look out for other people, they would use that to help other people out. But what do these two do? What did Russell Laffitte do? He uses it to enrich himself. And he used it to enrich himself at the expense of people that had been through horrific accidents and were putting their lives back together and needed the money for their own use.

Don't forget Arthur Badger. There were annuities for his kids set up that would have taken care of their kids for years. Arthur ran out of money and had to sell those. That 1.325 million had been cut up to his people and Alex's

people.

1.3

2.1

2.4

Accountability for people like that only happens here, in this courtroom, where evidence matters and facts matter, and power and influence don't.

We ask you to hold this man, Russell Laffitte, accountable for everything he's done, everything he's done, the money he diverted on the front end to the cover-up money on the back end. We are asking for complete justice here, the conspiracy, three counts of misappropriation, and the two counts of the diversion, because those counts at their heart are about greed and corruption and taking advantage of people who put their trust in him, trust that he took advantage of.

We very much appreciate your service. It's important. It's important. You are the ones who determine what kind of community we live in. You are the ones who determine whether or not actions that this defendant committed are held accountable. I can't do it. All I can do is argue. All we can do is put up evidence. It's you, it's this box, that determines whether he answers for his crimes.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, it's 5:25. Let me be candid with what the future -- what we have to do. I have to give you a charge that will take me probably 40 minutes to do that. We could take a break, and then I could do that. It would probably be, my guess, around 6:20 before I would

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give you the case. You could begin deliberating tonight or
 1
     you could come back tomorrow morning and me do my charge, and
 2
    deliberate. I want you to go back to the jury room. And I
 3
    want y'all to talk among yourselves what you prefer to do.
 4
    And Ms. Perry will step back and talk to you. Okay?
 5
     let y'all think what would be in your best interest. We will
 6
    take a break.
 7
              (Jury leaves open court at 5:24 p.m.)
 8
              THE COURT:
                         Please be seated. We will be at ease
    during this break.
10
              (Whereupon, the jury returns to open court at 5:35
11
12
    p.m.)
              THE COURT:
                         Please be seated. Ladies and gentlemen,
1.3
     I think our best course here is to go home for the evening
14
     and to return tomorrow at 9 a.m. I will charge the jury at
15
     that point and then you will deliberate. I want to remind
16
     you not to read anything outside this courtroom, no social
17
    media, no media, no newspapers. Do not communicate with
18
    anyone. Blame me when your family asks you what's going on.
19
    Tell them the judge told you you can't talk about it. You
20
    will tell them later.
2.1
              Have a restful night and I will see you nine o'clock
22
23
     tomorrow morning.
              (Jury leaves open court at 5:36 p.m.)
2.4
              THE COURT: Let's be seated. I normally do not send
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the indictment back. I think -- I generally think that's a
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 2
    disadvantage to the defendant. It kind of gives an official
    view of the Government. I think can weigh, perhaps,
 3
    unfairly. But the defendant used it in the argument. And I
 4
     think under the circumstances, I really don't have any choice
 5
    but to send it back, because they've raised questions about
 6
     it. And I feel like it's kind of equivalent, in my view, of
 7
     opening the door once you've raised it. I feel like the jury
 8
     should see it. So in the past, I haven't done it.
     there's a strong feeling about it, I would be glad to hear
10
     from you, but my inclination is to send the indictment back.
11
              MS. LIMEHOUSE: We agree, Your Honor.
12
              THE COURT: How about the defense?
1.3
              MR. DANIEL: We have no problem.
14
              THE COURT: Very good. Ms. Perry, with the
15
    exhibits, we will have the indictment go back. Everyone, get
16
    a good night's rest. I will see you tomorrow in the morning
17
     at nine o'clock.
18
              (Whereupon, the proceedings are adjourned.)
19
20
2.1
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I, Karen V. Andersen, Registered Merit Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter for the State of South Carolina at Large, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is a true, accurate and complete Transcript of Record of the proceedings. I further certify that I am neither related to nor counsel for any party to the cause pending or interested in the events thereof. Registered Merit Reporter Certified Realtime Reporter